CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

E ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as n milk and agrees with all Infants and ren.

E ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes hild without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28739—New Series.
BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1892.

OF THE YAL ASI

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
IAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th May
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st „
				Friday.
SSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
IAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
HANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th „
SSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th „
HAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
IAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th „
ARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th „
SSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd „

steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, tar, Plymouth, and London.

se vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers ip there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, ondon direct.

rough Tickets are issued, including Rail- Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail , and Coupons are issued for places in Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. ess."

vy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard azagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the oon of the previous day.

team Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on y of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only packages will be received.

attention of passengers is called to the importance of their baggage correctly labelled with port of destin-

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

mers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, ying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
engers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 19th	June 2nd	June 30th.
	„ 16th	July 14th.

ddition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves ina and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at rt or ports.

further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
bay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

OMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
on House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 5, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

DER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
TRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI D TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

er.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
ESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

NCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

rough 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to don, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
eamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and INDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

eamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd May.
RIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

eamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of h month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras d Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to urabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 92.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. itted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. he Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.
For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH, 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 17th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Sec[illegible]d Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers [illegible] an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to [illegible] select parties and s[illegible] should make early A[illegible]
Full particulars a[illegible] tion. "Grindlay's Ha[illegible] had free.
Circular Notes, Sov[illegible] granted at current rates. [illegible] effected when required.
PACKAGES from Euro[illegible] SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COU[illegible] VIDUALS cleared and for[illegible] Shippers should be instru[illegible] Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., [illegible]
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, May 9, 1892.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets: by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th May, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 14th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 15th May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,034 tons, on 12th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at :—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool.............. „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples Brindisi and Trieste.

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LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

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MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	16th May.
BRITANNIA	3039	Jas. Brown	7th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted ut with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.	
†* IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	26th May for	Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	29th „ „	Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June „	Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.
† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.
For further particulars apply to

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
„ 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements REE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea orts and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provid- at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at fferent departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE HARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; rwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices :—

	CASH.				CREDIT.			
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	12	0	6	14	13	12	7	12
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	12	0	6	14	13	12	7	12

It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 *doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.*

	CASH.				CREDIT.			
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	15	8	8	12	17	8	9	4
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	19	12	12	0	22	0	13	2
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	25	4	13	2	28	10	14	12
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	33	0	17	8	35	2	19	12
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	38	8	20	4	44	0	23	0

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The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
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PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

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1,001 BOTTLES SOLD IN ONE YEAR!!

BRAIN PANACEA. One large Bottle of PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS cures and restores without fail all Morbid Conditions of the Nervous System, Deranged Mental Power, Enfeebled Physical Energy, Restless and Irritated Mind, Sleeplessness, Broken-down or Worn-out Health from Overwork, Worry, Exhaustion, and no matter whatever Cause, Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, free to any part of India, of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., and other Medicine Vendors. Descriptive Pamphlets Free.—MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE GOODS,

LOWEST PRICES,
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IN
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.

SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Ceylon Flannel, &c.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.

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BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Dressing Gowns.

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CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

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HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
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SPECIALITE,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.
WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)	Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)	Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket	6 for Rs. 12-8
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AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

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THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a misapplication of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

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Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220
Mocha Sets	75
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Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30
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Ice Bowls	18
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	Rs.
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Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Toilet Services	300
Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Asparagus Service	13
Cheese Covers	20
Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
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Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
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Fish do.	90
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Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200

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WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
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OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

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IN consequence of an acknowledged paucity of high class TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL TOBACCO this season, I have ventured a new departure in Cigars, and respectfully ask attention to the special select parcel of

DUTCH CIGARS

I have just imported to meet the anticipated demand for a MILD, WELL FLAVORED Cigar, of EASY DRAUGHT and FINISHED APPEARANCE at a REASONABLE PRICE. To effect a ready introduction I am quoting these at from

Rs. 3 AND UPWARD PER 100.

The special attention of MESS PRESIDENTS and HONORARY SECRETARIES of Clubs is respectfully requested to these Cigars, which have all the character of a Genuine Havannah at a minimum of cost.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

THESE are now well-known throughout India. Few do, and none should travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—An extensive Stock, constantly renewed.

SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—From imported and indigenous drugs.

PATENT MEDICINES.—European, American, Indian, and Australian.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The best and most recent English and French Patterns.

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INSTRUMENTS AND REQUISITES FOR LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.—Spray producers or pulverizers of all sizes, dressings, &c.

DISPENSARIES furnished with every requisite, including gold labelled bottles, jars, &c. dispensing materials.

PRIVATE PALACE DISPENSARIES furnished on any scale.

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MEDICINE CHESTS.—The largest selection in India. A copy of "Kemp's Companion" furnished with each Chest.

CHEMICAL and PHYSICAL APPARATUS of every description: also in convenient sets for Colleges and Schools.

EXHAUSTIVE CATALOGUES, profusely Illustrated, forwarded free on application.

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„ 49-50 Parliament Street.

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TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI : Camp.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CONGO" arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May, 1892. Agents.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 10 per cent. for the year ending 29th February, 1892, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, to Shareholders, whose names were on the Company's Register on the 25th April, 1892, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WALTER PROCTER,
For Managing Director.
9th May, 1892.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, of Rs. 100 per Whole Share and Rs. 25 per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, 1892, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1892.

CHUBB'S

Patent Flat Deed Boxes.

Each Fitted with Chubb's Detector Lock and Two Keys.

Sizes, 12in., 14in., and 16in.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

FOR SALE.

ICE AND FLOUR MILLS AT LUCKNOW.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF LUCKNOW.

THE LUCKNOW MACHINE ICE, FLOUR, AND OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

I. THE above Court, by its Order, dated 30th April, 1892, has sanctioned the WINDING-UP of the BUSINESS of the above mentioned Company, and the sale of the property as a GOING CONCERN.

II. Particulars of the Property and Business :—
An Ice Factory and Flour Mill, situated near the Iron-bridge, Lucknow, Freehold land, Buildings, Ice-factory, Engine and Boiler, one six-ton (nominal capacity) Ice Machine by Pontifex and Wood, one 20 H.P. Engine and Boiler, by Marshall and Sons, four Roller Flour Mills by Gantz and Co., with all appliances and plant complete and in working order, and capable of grinding 400 maunds of wheat daily.

III. FOR SALE by TENDER, to be sent in under sealed cover, to the Official Liquidators of the said Company (care of the Agent, Allahabad Bank, Ld., Lucknow) before the 15th day of July, 1892, on which date the Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, at the above Bank, in the presence of all parties concerned, and will then be submitted to the Court for orders.

IV. The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

V. A FORM of TENDER, with conditions of sale and Particulars of the Property attached, can be obtained on application to the Manager of the Company at Lucknow, or to the Official Liquidators.

VI. Every facility will be given to intending Purchasers on application to the said Manager, to view and examine the property to be sold.

VII. Both industries are in full working operation, and will be so continued up to date of sale.

D. CAIRNS, Agent, Allahabad Bank, Ld.
SHAMA CHARAN BANERJI, Vakil,
Official Liquidators.
Lucknow, the 6th May, 1892.

NOTICE.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES IN THE LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND LIVERPOOL FIRE BRIGADES.

AS some misapprehension exists respecting the MERRYWEATHER FIRE ENGINES supplied to the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade and the other leading English Fire Departments, Messrs. MERRYWEATHER and SONS beg to state that since the Establishment of the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade they have supplied 40 Steam Fire Engines, 16 of which are of their Improved "Metropolitan" Fire Brigade Type, with Fly-wheel and Crank motion. This design is generally approved by the Engineers and Firemen of the London Brigade in preference to the Engines of other makers for the following reasons :—

(1). The fire door is placed at the back, and the Engine can therefore be stoked en route to a fire, thus saving several minutes in getting to work ; whereas in the case of other Engines the fire door is at the side, and they can only be effectually stoked, when the Engine is stationary, between the wheels.

(2). The Machinery is so arranged that one man can both work the Engine, and attend to the stoking ; whereas two men are usually required with other makers' Engines.

(3). The machinery is of simpler design, and the general construction is more easily understood than other makers of Engines.

(4). The jets are more compact and solid, and generally considered to be more powerful.

The last order of the London County Council for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was given to Merryweather and Sons.

The three leading Brigades in England (London, Liverpool, and Manchester) possess Merryweather Steam Fire Engines of a collective pumping capacity of 17,080 gallons per minute as compared with Steam Fire Engines of other makers, delivering 12,000 gallons per minute, showing a preference in favor of the Merryweather Engines of over 40 per cent.

Merryweather's Single Cylinder "Metropolitan" Pattern and Double Cylinder "Greenwich" Pattern Steam Fire Engines, as supplied to the Indian Government for Simla Palace, Dum Dum Opium Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, Fategarh Factory, &c., as well as to the Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad, Singapore, Selangor, Rangoon, Penang, Hankow, and other Brigades in India, China, and Japan, are specially adapted for the fire protection of Municipal Areas and Government Institutions, as well as Cotton Mills and other Factories.

Greenwich Road, London, S.E.

CLARE.

THE COMING
MILDURA
OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE
CLARE DISTRICT
is unrivalled for
VINE
AND
FRUIT CULTURE.
Mean annual rainfall, 24 inches.

First-class Soil, Splendid Climate, Good Rainfall, and NEVER-FAILING WATER SUPPLY by Shallow Sinking.

Seven Acres of Orchard and Vineyard, with improvements, and within one mile of the Town of Clare, were recently sold at £100 per acre.

The District of Clare was lately visited by Professor Lowrie, Principal of the Roseworthy Agricultural College, and 311 Acres of Land purchased by one of the Students of the College for Fruit-growing purposes.

I have
3668 ACRES
of
MAGNIFICENT LAND FOR SALE,
at prices ranging from £3 to £7 10s. per acre, with Improvements.

G. T. HARDER,
LAND AGENT, CLARE.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD ?
USE ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption. Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.

Per Bottle, Ans. 8 and Re. 1-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
F. S. MADON & CO.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per Year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

PERFORMANCE IN AID OF
THE LEPER HOME
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.,
THURSDAY, 12TH MAY, 1892,
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
To be followed by a Side-Splitting Pantomime,
"THE QUACK DOCTOR,"
BY THE XAVIERITES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 3
Dress Circle (front row)	" 2
Dress Circle	Re. 1½
Pit Stalls	" 1
Back Seats	As. 8

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., or at "Kaiser-i-Hind" Steam Press.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, at 2 P. M.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1892.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a MEETING to be held here at 3 o'clock P.M., on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1892, to take into their consideration for final approval the following By-law which it is proposed to insert at the end of para. 1 of the proposed Building By-laws framed under the authority of Section 461 of the said Act, viz—

"A person shall be deemed to do or omit, or fail to do any act or thing, who does or omits or fails to do such act or thing either in the capacity of an owner, agent of an owner, contractor, agent of a contractor, builder, agent of a builder, surveyor or person in charge of any building operations."

The Corporation will, before approving this proposed addition to the proposed By-laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person in respect to the same before the day of the said meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said proposed By-law, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the date of the said meeting of the nature of his said objection, may, by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

A printed copy of the said proposed By-law is kept in the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office-hours free of charge.

Printed copies of the said proposed By-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of One Rupee per copy.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 10th May, 1892.

FRESH SUPPLY OF
KOLA NUT PREPARATIONS.

CHRYSTY'S KOLA CHOCOLATE

Is most useful and convenient for Travellers undertaking long journeys, expeditions, and in other instances where a greatly sustaining and nourishing Food is a necessity. Per Tin, As. 12 and Re. 1-8.

CHRYSTY'S KOLA COCOA

Has a most agreeable flavour, containing all the nutrient, stimulating, and health-giving properties of this important Food Product. Re. 1.

CHRYSTY'S KOLA ELIXIR

Will be found palatable, nutritious, and invigorating, especially suitable for delicate persons, Invalids, Dyspeptics, Brain Workers, Travellers, Sportsmen, Athletes, and any person requiring a Brain and Nerve Pick-me-up. 12 As., Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-12 each.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL NURSING INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

NURSES TRAINED in Medical, Surgical and Obstetric work are available for duty in any part of INDIA, or to accompany invalids to EUROPE.

The usual charge for a Nurse is Rs. 5 per diem. In prolonged cases, or under any other peculiar circumstances, the Committee are prepared to consider the question of charges.

Application for Nurses should be addressed to
THE SISTER SUPERIOR,
European General Hospital, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard sample, with Tunplate or Gauge, can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th May, 1892.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK. Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rts. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs.15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully ; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—A GREY ARAB PONY, 5 years, 13-1½ h. h., very quiet to ride. Apply R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

A RARE opportunity for Amateurs, Telegraph and Railway Offices, and the Trade.—Under instructions, and at the risk of the consignee, "Messrs. C. JOST" and Co., 13 and 15, Hornby Row, will SELL for four days only, at exceptionally low prices, two hundred Leelanchi's cells, usual two pint size, and two hundred dry batteries, by first-class makers, and in best order.

CHILD'S NURSE, EUROPEAN, anxious to return to England, is willing to give her SERVICES as Nurse or Maid for the Passage home. Apply to Mrs. E. M. SLATER, Bengal Bank, Bombay.

DUTCH MILK RUSKS in Tins, just unpacked, highly recommended to delicate Children and Invalids. Each Re. 1 and Annas 10 only.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model 1885, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels, Rs. 180 to Rs. 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street.

BEAUTIFUL INLAID MARBLE ORNAMENTS, Moradabad, Cashmere Brass and Copper Wares, Fine Arts, Brilliant Charming Garnet Necklaces, Mechanical Toys in great variety. To be seen at O'NEAL and Co., Apollo Street.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

TO LET.—PORTION of GROUND-FLOOR of Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, suitable for Office or Shop. Apply to LIBRARIAN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the accommodation and food received here. I have lived here for 7 months and must say that I have been very much satisfied with my quarters.—(Sd.) GEORGE GRAY.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—A few Good TENTS, PITCHED under large Trees, are available.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent ; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK. Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45 ; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 69 ; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. ; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL	£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 607,229
REST	" 20,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and [illegible]ound tins, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493 High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS,

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now plying 149 Military Messes and 38 C with the finest VINTAGE WINES from th owing well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, Lo
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, Lo
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, Lo
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rh
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Milit Messes can now obtain Wines from the above w known Firms, without the inconvenience and expe of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20,
10 per cent. discount for cash,
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGE
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 warranted to cure all discharges from the Organs, in either sex (acquired or constit Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed fr Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Ch and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Wo Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIE DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagiou Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any de scription, are positively carried out of the system b taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansin and clearing the Blood from all impurities it canno be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of a kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It i the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pain for it removes the cause from the blood and bone of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. pa bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 33
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 37
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch,

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI[illegible]TION

[illegible] COUNTRY.
[illegible] Rs. 15
[illegible] " 7-8
[illegible] " 3-1

[illegible]ETTE
[illegible]UMMARY.
[illegible]ee.
[illegible] Rs. 12
[illegible] " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 13
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,020
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	653—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	122½
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	...	217½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	30
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	850
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	490
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all		230
Volkart	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	300	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	650
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	410xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	442½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	780	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1025
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1515
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	590	1,000	1,000	..	1175
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N..	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	..	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs.125	490
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	2900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	7000
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	655

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	235
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,010
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	81
Port Canning Co.	6,700	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	51
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2	Rs. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-2	
China Leaf	„	24-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	24-8	„
Do. do. new	„	24	„
Australia do.	„	24-10	
Bombay do.	„	24-14	
English Sovereigns	„	15-14	
Do. Drazons	„	15-13-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	„	224	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	222	„
Five-Francs	„	308	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Wardha (s), from Calcutta ; Colaba (s), Calcutta ; Clan Forbes (s), Colombo ; Sultan (s), Mussowa ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Germania (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The steamer La Seyne for Aden, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Congo entered the dock on Monday and the s.s. Clan Forbes, Sultan and Danby yesterday ; and the s.s. Clan Maclead and LaSeyne left it yesterday.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Patel Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,548, the daily average being 151. The total of new patients was 811.

Arrest of a Professor of Magic.—Yesterday morning, Constable Barnett, in consequence of a warrant received from the authorities at Narsingpur, arrested Otto Stella, who is said to be a professor of magic, and who is wanted at Narsingpur on a charge of cheating.

Disappearance of a Girl.—Arjoon Hunmanta, residing at Old Nagpada, reported to the police that his daughter, Luxmi, left home to go to her work in a mill on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, and has not since returned. She was wearing, at the time she left home, gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 50.

A Warning to Dubashes.—On Monday last, a Parsee dubash was found endeavouring to pass three bags of rice in excess of his shipping bill. He was only allowed 21 bags to be shipped on board the s. s. St. Fillans for the use of the crew, without duty. He was detained by Mr. J. Ringrow of the Preventive Service, and yesterday he was brought before the Collector of Customs, who fined him Rs. 23.

The Hospital for Animals.—On the first of April last, there were 168 bullocks, 19 horses, and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During the month of April 50 bullocks, 26 horses, and 26 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 99 bullocks, 22 horses, and 12 dogs were discharged from the hospital, 2 cases among bullocks, and 13 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

Jump from a Window in a Fit of Passion.—A Hindu woman, named Asha, living with her husband in Camatipura 6th Lane, had a quarrel with her husband, on Monday afternoon, owing to some household affair. The woman, in a fit of temper, jumped down into the street out of a window on the first floor of the house, and injured herself seriously. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital where she is now lying in a precarious condition, very little hope being entertained of her recovery.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday morning, whilst a Mahomedan girl, aged 16 years, was getting on to the roof below her room to get some clothing that had been blown down, the roof, which was of corrugated iron, gave way under her feet, and she fell down to the ground from a height of 30 feet, and in her fall struck against the wall of a room. She sustained serious injuries, and was picked up unconscious and immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were promptly attended to, but she did not rally, and died on Monday night. Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A Fortunate Clue.—Abdulla Ismail, a robust looking Cabuli, aged 28 years, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Stanford, on a charge of house-breaking and theft on the 28th ultimo. A *fakir*, who was in charge of a Mussulman *durga*, near the Crawford Markets, charged the prisoner for breaking open a box and abstracting a variety of articles, collectively valued at Rs. 400. As he could not trace the author of the offence he communicated with the police, whose investigations resulted in the arrest of the Cabuli. From his confession a portion of the property was found in a baker's shop, at Bhendy Bazaar, and in admitting the offence he made mention of having burnt the box. In the course of their enquiries the police found some unclaimed bedding which ultimately was ascertained to belong to the offender. The Magistrate, finding him guilty on the evidence, sentenced him to undergo hard labour, for six months.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of April, 1892. 2 prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.			As.	Nos.
Special	Line	Down	2	C431955
Special	„	„	1½	C731851
Rs. 10 Prizes.			**As.**	**Nos.**
Green	Line	Down	2	C363882
Special	„	Up	„	C185564
Lavender	„	Down	1½	C291152
Blue	„	„	„	C203115
„	„	„	„	C201910
Special	„	Up	1	G404466
Green	„	Down	„	E890695
„	„	„	„	E885326
Yellow	„	„	„	E884101
„	„	„	„	E884111
Brown	„	„	„	E495865
Lavender	„	„	„	D739010
Blue	„	Up	„	D338312
Lavender	„	Down	½	C313469
Yellow	„	„	„	C134557

Alleged Cheating and Forgery.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Gowrishunker Balcrishna Thakore was charged with cheating and forgery in respect of two sums of money amounting to Rs. 268-8. In an information filed by Kallian Hurjivan, partner in the firm of Kalian Moti and Co., milliners, it was alleged that the accused received payment of Rs. 197-8 from a Miss Spencer of Rajkote, by presenting a letter that purported to have been rendered by the firm for settlement of payment. The accused, complainant admitted, corresponded in English with the customers, and deposited money with European firms for obtaining silks. He attended to sales business in the shop, but was never authorised to cash a cheque on Messrs. Grindlay Groom for Rs. 71, drawn in favour of the firm by Mrs. Corbett, or to make any endorsement on it in the firm's name. The accused had been employed at first on a salary of Rs. 5, which was subsequently increased to Rs. 13 *per mensem*. When this transpired complainant obtained a warrant for his arrest, and the accused was brought down from Ahmedabad. Miss Spencer, who arrived from Rajkote, testified to paying the money to the accused. The other lady is at present at Matheran, and the case was adjourned till to-day, as the cross-examination was not concluded.

A Dishonest Servant.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Canjee Purshotum, *alias* Oomiashunker Purshotum, before Mr W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a brass box, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 883, belonging to a Bhattia widow, named Ladkibai, at present living in Keshowjee Jadowjee's Dhuramsalla, at Walkeswar. The prosecutrix's brother employed the accused as a domestic servant about three weeks ago. On the morning of the 2nd inst. the prosecutrix went to take her bath, leaving the accused in her room, where she had kept the box containing the ornaments. The accused taking this opportunity stole the box and absconded. The complainant, on discovering the theft, reported the matter to the police. The accused went to Poona and there disposed of a pair of armlets, valued at Rs. 150, to a Mahomedan goldsmith, named Shaik Jaffer Jan Mahomed. On the morning of the 4th instant the accused came back to Bombay, and the same night he left Bombay for Surat for Junagadh by the Ahmedabad mail train from Grant Road Station. The police on enquiry learnt the whereabouts of the accused, and sent a telegram to the authorities at Surat, advising them to apprehend the accused, who was consequently arrested, and brought back to Bombay. When the accused was arrested at Surat Rs. 500 were found in his possession. The police, on enquiry, ascertained that the accused belonged to a noted gang of dacoits at Rajkote, and was once before committed to jail for dacoity. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, but the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. **Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.**

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An Indianapolis paper has been asking Mr. W. D. Howells why he never depicts a grand noble woman in any of his books, and the author has explained that he has been waiting for one to be created. American women are naturally indignant, and declare that at least the sensible woman arrived some time ago, and that Mr. Howells might grant his female characters some trifling share of intelligence and commonsense without in any way departing from the models by whom he is surrounded. To wait for a special edition seems to be a decided slight to those that already exist.

A marble arch has just been completed in New York and forms a striking gateway to the south end of Fifth Avenue. The Washington Memorial Arch, as it is called, replaces the temporary wooden structure erected for the Washington centennial celebration. The formal opening is to take place in the autumn and Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman is to write a poem for the occasion. One of the inscriptions yet to be carved on the south attic panel is taken from Washinton's inaugural address :—"Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God." The arch, the corner stone of which was laid in December, 1890, has cost over £25,000, and is "erected by the people of New York."

A great bridge across the Mississippi is shortly to be opened at Memphis. It will be the first to span that river below the Ohio, and is built at the identical spot where De Soto discovered the great stream. As it is also the intersecting point of all the great Western railroad systems, except of the Vanderbilt roads, it will possess both historical and commercial interest. The trains hitherto have been taken across on steam ferryboats. Invitations have been sent to many prominent persons to be present at the opening, and if the state of the water in the Mississippi will permit, a representation from the American Navy will take part in the ceremonies. Speeches will be made at the spot where Calhoun uttered in 1845 his prophecy that at this point would cross the great transcontinental highway.

A curious statistical calculation with regard to the seventy parish churches in Paris reveals the fact that there are in the French capital itself 850 priests, not a large number when the population of the city is taken into account. In the whole of the diocese, however, which extends beyond the limits of the fortifications, there are 1,140 priests. Curiously enough, Notre Dame itself, the metropolitan cathedral, is situated in the smallest parish but one, the smallest being that of Saint Louis des Invalides. In some of the churches services are given in foreign languages for residents and visitors unfamiliar with the French tongue. Thus there are 18 priests who preach in Italian, 16 in German, 9 in English, 3 in the Brittany dialect, 6 in Spanish, 4 in Flemish and Dutch, 3 in Polish, and 6 who address their congregations by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet.

In Minnesota the women go out at night with large sheets of white paper and pots of paste. They use these to cover up the theatrical posters which show any female figure in tights. This is a protest against the failure of a Bill brought in last year, which would have made it illegal for any woman to appear in tights upon the stage. The ladies of the State call the leg of a piano a "limb," and use the same word in referring to the legs of chairs and tables. But they do not object, as did the women of a State further West, to the fine collection of statuary which adorns the public library. The figures are left undraped. In the Western State referred to Mercury was garbed in a suit of pyjamas and Venus robed in a dressing gown, while Cupid played at her feet with a little pair of trousers drawn up over his chubby limbs. These modest additions created so much amusement in circles where art had been better cultivated that they finally led to the dispersion of the collection of statuary.

A Bill absolutely prohibiting the landing of Chinamen in the United States, which, as already announced, has been passed by the House of Representatives, excepts, it appears, none but those who may come as diplomatic representatives or agents of the Chinese Government. Vigorous speeches against the measure were made by Mr. Hitt, an Illinois Republican, and Mr. Hooker, a Mississippi Democrat. Mr. Hitt said that the Bill was a cold-blooded proposition to abrogate a treaty—a thing unparalleled in the diplomatic history of nations—and for perfidy of expression could not be exceeded by language. The most insulting proposition of the bill, Mr. Hitt thought, was the provision which permitted the Chinese to "attend the World's Fair under guard." "But such protests" (says the *New York Nation*) "were of no avail when it was a question of catering to 'the-Chinese-must-go' demand of 'the Pacific Coast vote,' and the Bill was passed by more than four to one." According to the same authority, it is believed that the Senate will not consent to the measure.

Dr. Pye-Smith cannot agree with Dr. Ransom, of Nottingham, who thinks that exposure to cold is not the cause even of a cold in the head, and it is certainly difficult to accept this theory in view of the well-ascertained fact that cold in the head is more prevalent in winter than in summer, to say nothing of the agreement of people using widely different languages to use the one word for the complaint and the supposed cause of it. A cold in the head, we are told, though often, and in many people, accompanied by true fever and running a tolerably definite course, is in others, or in the same patient at another time, a mere local inflamasion. It can usually be traced to a definite exposure to cold, and does not come on without such exposure ; it can be checked and aborted if, when the chill is felt, warmth is at once restored, and, even when established, its symptoms can be entirely removed for a time by a hot bath, or "can be quickly, safely, and pleasantly cured," says Dr. Smith, "if the patient will submit to confinement to bed."

It is satisfactory to learn from Lieut.-Col. Everett that out of sixty-five men at the Staff College there are now twenty-six who are either photographers, or are on the way to become so. Lieut. Reed, presumptively of the United States Army, is the authority given by Lieut. F. J. Davies, of the Grenadier Guards, for an anecdote that places in a strikng light the practical uses of balloon photography in war. While besieging Richmond the Federels employed a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's positions. From this balloon a photograph was taken on a single plate of all the country round, as well as the dispositions of the troops. Two prints were made, one of which was retained by the army commander, and the other by the æronaut ; rectangles were ruled on the prints, the same on each, reference letters being attached. As telegraphic communication was established between the balloon and head-quarters the æronaut was able to give information of any important events that occurred in any rectangle, which information in several instances was found, it is said, to be of great value.

Fifty-seven writers—nearly all of whom are well known in connection with this subject—contribute essays to the remarkable volume entitled "Land, its Attractions and Riches," edited by Mr. C. F. Dowsett, and published at the Land Roll Office, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is claimed that the book has "no political bias," and this is true, if we regard the bias of one writer as neutralised by the bias of another. Absolute neutrality, however, is not to be expected in writers on this important subject, and it may at least be said that we have in this volume a great storehouse of facts bearing on land in its economical, political, and social aspects. One of the most interesting of its seventy-three distinct essays is Mr. W. J. Harris's account of his successful efforts to promote small holdings as a profitable investment in Halwill—one of the poorest parishes in Devonshire. We may, however, be allowed to demur to this writer's view that the reimposition of protective duties on foreign corn would bring higher wages to the agricultural classes. Mr. Harris forgets that the experiment has been tried, and that the period of Protection was the period during which our labourers were sunk in hopeless poverty and degradation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Warda, 2,552 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (26th April) with a cargo of 4,390 tons coals.

The B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain W Major, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Rangoon and Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

The Clan Line's s s Clan Forbes, 1,591 tons, Captain J E Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via K Coast, with a general cargo and Mr. McLeland as a cabin and 88 deck passengers.

The s s Sultan, 1,795 tons, Captain Williams Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mussowa, (30th April), with six bundles of specie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Visram Ebram and Co.

The French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain, Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G. Pernett, Mrs Sleigh and child, Mr F Delignier, Mr F Hart Davies, Dr and Mrs Mackenzie and child, Miss Dicken and 60 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Congo	1692	Rogers	B	F Muir & Co
„ Naderi	1168	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
„ S. Burihad	157	Williams	D	F Muir & Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Blanc	E	A Simeon & Co
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum
„ Adowa	1347	Paton	G	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Lanark	1973	Cross	H J	W & A Graham & Co
„ Glantivy	1921	Francis	K	W & A Graham & Co
„ Khiva	1452	Shumacker	L	H Cassum & Co
„ Lesbury	1728	Robinson	M	B Craig & Co
„ E. Castle	1878	Valentine	N	K Nixon & Co
„ Melbridge	1855	Ward	O	Cursetji Edulji & Co
„ Peters	375	Jacobs	P	F Heyer & Co
„ Swordsman	719	Nacoda	Q	A Munjee
„ Elenbridge	1657	..alongside	..	B Craig and Co

HARBOUR WALL.

SS. Sabarmati	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
„ Brahmani	„	„
„ Kaveri	„	„
„ Neera	„	„

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	1	M Mackenzie.
„ Roumania	2207	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Bisagno	1456	Baccarani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Ethelwada	1566	Cooper	4	K Nixon and Co
„ Kt Templer	2704	Pain	6	K Nixon
„ Eastry	1924	Wattley	7	W & A Graham & Co
„ M Branch	1735	Anderson	8	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Damascus	2326	Douglas	10	F Muir & Co
„ Langton	1591	Bower	12	F Muir & Co
„ Teutonia	2400	DeJong	13	W & A Graham & Co
„ Ethelada	1705	Kirby	15	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Acanthus	1877	Saunders	16	B Craig & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Manitoba	2127	Euwright	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Tug Princess	193	....	B. P. Trust.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Wardha (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, April 26.
	Colaba (s)	Major	Calcutta, March 31.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Roberts	Colombo, May 6.
	Sultan (s)	Collins	Mussowa, April 30.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Germania (s)	......	Cardiff, &c.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, &c.

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for K. coast and Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Europa, for Port Said.
„ Congo, for Hull, &c.
„ Byculla, for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.
„ Chyebassa, for Hamburg, Antwerp, &c.
„ Clan Forbes, for Amsterdam, London.
„ Sultan, for Aden, Jedda, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 6.

Da Costa, 2nd Lt, Bo 21st Hussars, on leave, from Nasirabad.

May 7.

Corkery-Surg. Capt, Bo, I M S, on furlough.

May 9.

Salmon-Lt, Col, Bo 3rd Inft, H C, on leave, from Hingoli.

May 10.

Holmes, Surg Lt-Col, Beng I M S, on furlough, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURE.—May 7.

Corkery, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 10.

From Glasgow.

City of Edinburg s—6 casks soft soap, T Ebramjee ; 35 cases rum, 211 cases whisky and 35 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 1 cask whisky, Alex McKenzie and Co ; 101 cases whisky and 30 cases gingerwine, D Dadabhoy.

City of Dundee s—6 cases confectionery, E Allibhoy.

Clan Stuart s—75 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Hispania s—25 drums sperm oil, S Tyabjee and Co.

From Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—1 hogshead brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Werneth Hall s—1 hogshead brandy, and 1 hogshead portwine, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

Aston Hall s—2 hogsheads portwine, Maneckjee Pestonjee.

City of Edinburgh s—30 cases whisky, Kavasjee N Tariwala ; 150 hogsheads bear, F Fischer and Co ; 30 cases ale, The Bombay Co.

From London.

Rome s—10 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy and Co ; 7 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 50 cases port, R A Eranee ; 100 cases brandy and 35 cases curacao, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 37 cases provisions, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 20 cases champagne, The Bombay Co ; 60 cases beer, Glade and Co ; 21 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co ; 5 cases medicine, Bright and Co ; 25 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Eduljee and Bros ; 9 packages medicine, &c., Treacher and Co.

Clyde s—27 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Arroyo s—10 cases wine, D Cowasjee.

Almora s—2 cases perfumed spirit, D R Dady and Co.

From Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—1 pipe portwine, M Rusee and Co ; 1 qr-cask brandy, E Sorabjee ; 3 hogsheads, rectified spirit, D Cowasjee ; 19 cases perfumed spirit, M Dadabhoy ; 1 hogshead brandy and 1 pipe portwine, S B Fraser and Sons ; 1 hogshead rum, Pestonjee and Co.

Rheinfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

Braunfels s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.

From Antwerp.

Ehrenfels s—6 bales pot paper, A Buruktoola ; 10 bales tissue paper, N Ramchundra and Co.

Malaca s—13 cases plateglass, T Ebramjee.

C Govino s—2 cases eau-de-cologne, N Damodhur.

From Bordeaux.

Werneth Hall s—250 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons.

Eden Hall s—75 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

From Batoum.

Durham s—20,000 cases kerosine oil, Bombay Kerosine Oil Co.

Maria Teresa s—14 cases writing paper, H Jewabhoy.

Imperatrix s—5 bales tissue paper, K Lookmanjee.

Melpomene s—17 cases lamps, E Peer Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 10.

For Liverpool.

Lanark s—9,120 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 16,900 cwts wheat, Sandy and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 25 tons oil coke, Thos H Moor and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

Roumania s—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 204 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee ; 21 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 85 bales wool, M Cassum and Co ; 46 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

Maple Branch s—1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 20,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Damascus s—6 bales hides, Beyts Craig and Co ; 50 cwts olibanum H S Soomar ; 2 bundles carpets, David Sassoon and Co ; 28 cwts fishmaws, M Rahim and Co ; 1 bale hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 50 cwts gum, 13 cwts ramputree and 5 cases nutmegs, C Chuterbooj ; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunny ; 14 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 8 bales skins, Jeejeebhoy and Sorabjee ; 32 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co ; 60 cwts gum, N Mowjee ; 3½ cwts ivory, and 200 lbs tortoise shell, E Passia and Co.

Siam s—1 case crocodile skin ; 8 cases bristles, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Roumania s—1,305 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,475 cwts gingelly, John Fachiri.

For Hamburg.

Edenbridge s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Melbridge s—2,090 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 160 cwts gum, Otto Martin.

Lesbury s—500 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Laughton s—11,250 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts weedseed and 100 cwts mustarseed, V Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Ethelaida s—4,198 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,500½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Teutonia s—1,140 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,008 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Antwerp.

Egremont Castle s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Kt Templar s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 30 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 125 bales hemp, N Laljee ; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

For Ghent.

Congo s—2,800 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Gothenburg.

Congo s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 600 bales cotton Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Clan Forbes s—40,152 cwts wheat and 9,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Eastry s—100 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co ; 350 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, D Megjee ; 975 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers ; 3,999 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Hull.

Congo s—15,336 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 495 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha ; 1,030 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts mustardseed and 1,000 cwts castorseed, N Kairaz and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 350 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

For Trieste.

Acanthus s—900 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 32 cwts gum, Otto Martin ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 680 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co.

Glantwy s—62 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co.

For Odessa.

Hounslow s—2,575 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 426 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,340 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

For Venice.

Acanthus s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Virawa s—100 bales cotton, M Seubux.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—75 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, Bombay National Mill ; 86 bales cotton, and 94 cwts sandlewood, C Ebram and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 24 bales cotton, S Chuttoo ; 25 bales cotton S. E. Sassoon ; 160 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 505 bales cotton, C Hormusjee.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 42 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Kobe.

Bisagno s—45 bales twist, C Hormusjee.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·625	Calm.	5	97·0	82·1	49	0·15	1·70	—1·45
Agra	29·661	N W	6	112·5	84·9	27	..	0·82	—0·47
Cawnpore	29·626	W N W	5	111·5	82·0	46	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·582	W	5	113·9	..	21	..	1·46	—0·59
Jhansi	29·629	N N W	4	112·0	80·7	22	0·01	1·42	—0·06
Jacobabad	29·583	S W	7	114·2	81·7	22	..	0·10	—0·63
Karachi	29·760	W S W	9	93·5	80·2	78	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	29·706	W	16	107·8	85·5	41	..	1·59	+0·55
Deesa	29·816	N W	..	109·4	77·3	65	..	0·55	+0·10
Rajkot	29·841	S W	17	108·4	74·2	75	..	0·15	[illegible]
Veraval	29·851	W S W	15	84·0	80·2	85	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·752	S W	20	106·0	76·6	48	..	0·71	—0·09
Indore	29·780	W	8	105·1	71·1	53	..	0·92	—0·08
Saugor	29·702	S W	8	107·9	81·6	31	..	0·92	—1·70
Jubbulpore	29·715	W	3	108·0	79·6	31	...	2·10	—0·77
Hoshangabad	29·756	W S W	11	108·0	81·6	35	..	0·53	—1·24
Khandwa	29·781	N W	10	107·2	82·3	46	..	0·39	—1·07
Raipur	29·662	W S W	15	110·7	85·4	24	..	0·41	—2·31
Nagpur	29·710	W N W	8	110·9	82·3	27	..	2·38	—0·53
Amraoti	29·748	W	5	111·8	80·8	26	..	0·48	—1·91
Akola	29·775	N N W	13	109·1	83·2	31	..	0·27	—2·76
Surat	29·863	S W	F	95·2	80·1	72	..	[illegible]	—0·22
Malegaon	29·837	W	11	105·8	77·6	68	..	...	—1·70
Bombay	29·895	W S W	10	90·4	82·1	70	..	0·12	—0·75
Poona	29·888	W N W	17	102·0	73·4	49	..	0·82	[illegible]
Sholapur	29·873	W N W	8	106·7	77·9	41	..	?	..
Ratnagiri	29·880	S W	7	91·9	82·4	65	..	0·01	—1·02
Belgaum	29·927	W	?	92·3	67·8	70	..	8·81	[illegible]
Goa	29·893	N W	8	91·1	82·4	64	..	1·08	..
Karwar	29·821	S W	4	91·8	81·2	74	..	1·62	—1·83
Mangalore	29·902	N	2	90·3	72·4	93	1·45	12·15	+7·53
Calicut	29·889	E	10	91·2	74·1	85	0·02	11·04	—0·69
Cochin	29·900	S S E	M	90·3	74·2	76	0·02	23·91	+5·95
Bangalore	29·952	W	4	90·2	67·0	85	..	4·57	—2·51
Secunderabad	29·792	W N W	9	107·2	83·2	[illegible]	..	0·35	—3·24
Masuliptm.	29·791	S S E	10	98·2	81·0	86	..	0·93	—8·05
Bellary	[illegible]	W	10	105·0	79·4	57	..	1·48	—2·01
Cuddapah	29·868	S S E	..	107·3	86·0	49	..	0·87	—6·74
Madras	29·827	S W	16	88·2	81·6	46	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·864	W N W	5	106·7	78·3	61	..	5·66	—8·17
Negapatam	29·836	Calm.	8	99·1	79·8	66	..	35·14	+0·98
Colombo	29·834	S W	12	88·5	78·0	70	0·21	51·43	—8·56

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure changes have again been small and irregular in all districts except locally at Deesa, Rajkot, Surat, Belgaum, and Karwar where a brisk rise has taken place. Readings are highest in Mysore and lowest over the Indus Valley. Baric gradients are steep over the greater part of the country. Winds are easterly at Calicut, south-easterly at Cochin, Masulipatam, and Cuddapah, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Veraval, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Raipur. This morning, the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Ajmere, 28 at Neemuch, 18 at Khandwa, Rajkot, Raipur, and Nagpur, and 14 at Secunderabad. Except at Delhi, Surat, Belgaum, Bangalore, Mangalore, and Madras, the maximum temperature is in excess of the average everywhere. The highest maximum was 114° at Jacobabad. Nights are rather cool in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Trichinopoly, Negapatam, and Indore, and generally hot in other districts. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Bangalore. Humidity shows no change of any importance, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at almost all stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and at Nagpur, Veraval, and Delhi. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·45") and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Calicut, and Cochin. On the Malabar Coast the meteorological conditions are generally slightly favourable and more rain can be expected. The mail steamer "Siam" left Aden on the 2nd and experienced light to moderate easterly to south-easterly winds with occasional rain and passing clouds up to lat. 16° 27' N., long. 60° 14' E., at noon on the 5th ; thence to arrival on the 7th, light to moderate north-easterly and light to fresh northerly winds and fine.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·773
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·0
General Directions of Wind *	SW, SSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	254

* From midnight to midnight.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions, paid into the Bank of Bombay, are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions collected by two little children in England	20	0	0
Total	20	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	90,548	6	2
Grand Total	90,568	6	2

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (69th list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions collected by two little children in England	20	0	0
Total	20	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	90,948	6	2
Grand Total	90,968	6	2

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkissondas Narotamdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1892.

At Benevento Professor Meomartini, inspector of excavations, has found a long fragment of a very ancient obelisk, covered with hieroglyphics. It evidently belongs to some other fragments found some time ago, and when all are joined a fine and entire obelisk will be the result. The hieroglyphics will be studied by competent authorities.

SPRING DRESS.

The general migration of fashionable folk to the South of France and the consequent dearth of the minor festivities which serve as a prelude to the more serious business of the season have caused an unwonted stagnation in the world of millinery, and the display of the most effective costumes is reserved till Easter is fairly over. Prudent shoppers to whom the very latest Parisian caprice is not an absolute necessity are taking advantage of the full to provide themselves with spring and summer finery, which can be chosen with much greater chance of success now that tailors and dressmakers have leisure to give personal attention. Of new materials and designs there is no lack, and among the innumerable colours and patterns it is difficult to predict as yet which will be the favourites of the year. Popular taste seems at present to hesitate between spots and stripes, and the latter are to be found in every width, varying from a mere hair-cord to bands two or even three inches in breadth. Several of the newest cloths in light spring colours have a coarse thread of gold interwoven at short intervals, which warms and lights up the half-tones of the ground most becomingly ; others show fine lines of contrasting tint, blue and fawn, pink and grey, almond and orange, placed side by side, and passing into one another with the shimmering effect of shot silk ; and in some cases a similar result is brought about by minute dots of bright colour strewn thickly over subdued neutral shades. Very narrow stripes of white or grey are placed far apart on black, navy blue, or brown, while dark lines are thrown into relief by light back-grounds.

Woolen poplin and a peculiar make of soft reps will be much used for walking dresses. These have floral stripes woven in silk, which break the monotony of the lustreless surface and give it almost the richness of brocade. The large arabesques have disappeared this season, and the designs are simpler and less obtrusive than they have been of late. Many of the lighter materials, such as delaines and grenadines, have the pattern printed on the threads before they are woven, giving a softened, blurred outline that seems to fade into the surrounding colour. Crepons are again extremely popular, and are made in the most beautiful and delicate shades, and are also flowered with groups and single blossoms, after the fashion of delaines and foulards. They are usually mounted on silk of the same tone, but pale greys and fawns have underskirts of old rose, salmon, pink, and flame colour, which send a warm glow through the half-transparent folds of the soft, clinging fabric. Zephyrs and lawns are already appearing in gay, summer-like tints, now much appreciated in the genial state of the weather. The most novel are those in which narrow stripes of plain material are alternated with bands crimped and puckered to resemble crepe, or tiny parallel tucks run the whole length of the piece ; but these are scarcely so effective as the silk-warp brocaded patterns of last year, again reproduced in greater perfection. Yellow in all shades, from palest primrose to deepest maize, lily-leaf green, and lilac, seem the favourite colours for washing dresses, and the surface is often covered with a small white spot in addition to the printed or woven pattern. The silks and flannels for the blouses, which have become indispensable for morning wear, all show spots or stripes of white on pale rose, blue, or heliotrope ; and the flannels are especially noticeable for fineness of texture and smooth, silky finish which prevent their catching the dust and becoming soiled in a few hours.

The most magnificent silks and brocades are set aside for the two Drawing-rooms to be held in May. Those intended for Court trains have bold, exquisitely drawn designs of flowers and foliage, chiefly large single blossoms, jonquils, roses, or Japanese chrysanthemums, strewn irregularly on grounds of every lovely shade. Pale, brilliant leaf-green, which may be considered the colour of the year, is blended in many of these marvellous silks with soft copper pink, sulphur yellow, and faint peach colour, and the opalescent hues are repeated in the mother-of-pearl embroideries and passementeries used for the fronts of dresses and trimmings of all kinds. Moire silk is again a favourite for evening gowns, and is often watered in a small close pattern of overlapping ripples, and shot with rainbow tints that melt into one another with the tender gradations of a summer sunrise reflected in a ruffled pool. This mingling of many colours is one of the features of the season's fashions, and in skilful hands produces the most charming effects : but refined taste and artistic feeling are needed to avoid the jarring notes which too often result from much striving after originality. The new ribbons give many examples of success and failure in their varied combinations. Some, notably those of French origin, show three or even four bright tints which might be expected to clash, yet they are arranged with so just an appreciation of their relative values that the ground tone blends them into a perfect harmony of brilliant colour, while, on the other hand, the most delicate contrasts may be vulgarised by the injudicious combination of the pale blues, greens and pinks.

Though the warm yet light three-quarter capes and coats will be the only wear while the keen winds continue with us, provision is already made for the warm sunny days which too often lead us to neglect the old warning against change of clothing till May has come and gone. Dainty little capes are added to most spring walking dresses, reaching either to the shoulders or to the turn of the waist. In the former case they are pointed back and front like the old-fashioned pelerines, and have a deep rolled-back collar and an edging of braid or velvet, or a ruche to match that on the skirt, while the longer ones are finished with a border of black lace. A pretty useful carriage-wrap in black velvet is lined with orange satin, and edged with a narrow band of jet ; the lace frill falls on the skirt, though the cape itself barely touches the waist ; the collar is high at the back, but the points are turned down in front to show the lining, and the little mantle can either be fastened closely across the chest or slung by a jet cord and tassel after the manner of Tudor cloaks. The Eton jacket will also serve as a light outdoor coat, and will be worn later on over cambric skirts and blouses ; it is neither a peaceful nor a comfortable garment, and is peculiarly unbecoming when worn with a skirt of a different colour, though a black jacket with a costume of grey, beige, or fawn is considered extremely smart by the followers of the extreme fashion. The Russian blouse of light cloth, loosely fitting and drawn in to the waist by a band trimmed with fancy braid, is one of the newest mantles, but as yet its admirers are but few, for though its ample folds allow perfect freedom of movement and render it admirably suited for country wear, its general shapelessness and fulness add much to the width of the waist, and save on very tall willowy figures it looks clumsy and inelegant. The narrow sleeveless tunic, also Russian, open at the sides, shaped like a herald's coat and fastened with a broad sash, is, on the contrary, extremely graceful, and will be worn in brocade and velvet with both outdoor and indoor dresses.

The first indications of returning spring, as regards costume, are always to be discovered in the headgear. Prudence or economy may make us cling to heavy gowns and coats, but few women can resist a new bonnet when the sun begins to shine. The gay flowers in the milliners' windows, the crisp fresh straw, the brilliant ribbons and velvets make us forgetful for a moment of biting winds and snowy skies, and with a sudden revival of belief in the genial springtide of old-world poets we rashly invest in a fragile hat or bonnet of vernal tints that suggest all the beauties of awakening nature. But how soon do we repent our hasty purchase, and regret the dark, becoming velvet and fur and feathers, when the pale green leaves and dainty blossoms that looked so fresh and seasonable in the warm showroom are contrasted with cheeks bleached by the east wind, reddened eyelids, and livid lips. However, we are slow to learn wisdom, and every season with due regularity the same delicate colours and materials are displayed. There are this year many pretty mixed straws and chips, and a coarse plait formed of greenish rushes is used both for hats and bonnets. In Paris very long strings, wider than those of last summer, fall almost to the knees, but as yet these have not been adopted here, and velvet ribbon of moderate breadth is tied at the side with a bow or rosette of colour matching the rest of the trimming. A quaint little French bonnet has a wide "poke" brim of fawn straw and a low flat crown, round which is placed a band of green velvet, finished at the side with a rosette, and from this rises a tuft of pale lilac double primroses, the leaves, flowers, and buds standing erect and apparently growing from an invisible root. A second has a loose full crown of black velvet and brim of white guipure chip, beneath which are arranged rosettes of copper red and black baby ribbon ; two small plumes, one black, one red, are fastened at the side with a clasp of old paste. Round close hats of turban shape are made in fancy straw with very deep borders, and above these the crowns rise higher still, while the only trimming is a bow of ribbon or velvet at the side or back. The large broad-leafed hats are turned up at the side and a bow of broccaded ribbon is placed underneath, resting on the hair ; another, of gigantic proportions, is arranged across the back, and a few spring flowers surround the small high crown. Some of the picture hats are draped with lace that droops from the brim, and others are furnished with long veils falling loosely to the waist, while nearly all have strings tied beneath the chin.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO PIECES OF VALUABLE VACANT GROUND AT RIPON ROAD.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Messrs Thos. Henry Moore & Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Ripon Road, containing by admeasurement 577 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's No. 3531, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the north and west by the land of Municipal Corporation reserved for Public Roads, on the south by the land of Hussonally Sullemanjee, on the east by the property of Elsalee Narsoo and Ellapa Eukoo and now in the occupation of Esmail Khairaj.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Ripon Road, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old Nos. 135, 524, new Nos 270,268, new survey No. 23-3554, Municipal ward No. 3877-8 street No. 61-9, bounded on the East by the property of Samue Essajee, on the west by the property of Mahomed Jaffer Ramjan and Joomabhoy Sheriff, on the North by Sheriffbhoy Gangjee and other properties and on the south by land reserved for Roads. The lands being now in the occupation of Esmail Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Attorneys for the vendors, or apply to the undersigned Auctioneer, next to National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, May 11, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7. MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best electro-plate, rich crockery and glassware, one single-seated brougham by Stephens, powerful bay Waler, set of harness, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, English-made side saddle, Hink's lamps, China and Satsuma table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. P. DIMMOCK.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Sha Ladhanbhoy Assaria, the mortgagee and transferree of mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sadanund Essoba, Megha-ham Essoba, and Wusuntrao Meghasham in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of April, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 16th day of January, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house, chawl, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, or Girgaum Road, without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,054 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old Nos. 10, 11, new No.—, old survey No.—, and new survey No.—, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 184, and now under Ward No. 131, and Street No. 541, and ward No. 132, (2), and street No. 2, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, or Girgaum Road, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodhurjee, on the north partly by the property of the said Sadanand Essoba and partly by the property of Pinjrapole and on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodhurjee, and partly by a passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Linden House," Apollo Bunder, behind the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. BAIRD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and others, rich crockery and glassware, one handsome victoria with powerful fast brown waler mare and harness, first-rate marble clock, strikes hour and half hour, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of A. H. HAMMOND, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 17th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a strong double-seated brougham, with a grey Arab horse and harness, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hink's hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, pictures, cooking-stove, a large collection of choice ferns, crotons, and other plants, &c., the property of Colonel G. L. C. MERIWETHER, R. E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FIRST KOLIWADA LANE, OR ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Tookaram Wittoba Pindaray, and Sukharam Wittoba Pindaray, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Baijabai, widow of Dhurmajee Wittoojee Khulay, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture, of mortgage, dated the 8th day of August, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of pension tax, land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration district of Bombay, on the west side of First Koliwada Lane or Esplanade Cross Lane, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 235, new No. 1751, old Survey No. 794, new Survey No. 2416, admeasuring 177 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Rates and Taxes under B ward, No. 1883, Street No. 19, 25 and 6, and bounded on the east by the said 1st Koliwada Lane or Esplanade Cross Lane, on the west by the house of Mahadoo Pandoo, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Soolaram Gannoo Khatick, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 11, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 185 of 1891 (The National Mortgage Bank, Ld., vs. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at the Junction of Belasis and Foras Road, Byculla, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., a large quantity of new and second-hand machinery, consisting of manual fire engines, ships, pumps, railway lorries, platform weighing machine, hydraulic and screw jacks, drinking fountains, patent Rotary pump, leather rolling press, drilling and boring machine, bellows, taps, dies, winches, double-barrelled force and lift pumps, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

On account of the concerned—
100 kegs red lead.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in first-rate order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box
1 strong built mail phaeton, with brake.
1 grey Arab, 14½, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab galloway, quiet in saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square Pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., a walnutwood Harmonium in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps a collection of choice and rare plants in pots, Bangalore orchids, &c., the property of A. E. LADD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed Property at 3rd Bholwada Street, near Sri Jeewanjee Maharaj's Temple and at Surat.

Under the order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 4th May, 1892, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece of parcel of land or ground, with the building standing thereon, with privies attached thereto, situate lying, and being in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the 3rd Bholwada Street, near the Shri Jeewanjee Maharaj's Temple, containing by admeasurement 457-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Ward . Nos. 5 55, 5456, and Street Nos. 1 and 41, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the public passage, on the south by the property of Shri Jeewanjee Maharaj, on the east by the half gully and the property of Bombay Nagar Visa caste, and on the west by the property of the said Jeewanjee Maharaj, which said hereditaments are in the occupation of the tenants of the Trustees for the time being of the said Nagar Visa caste.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 279, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge," best platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, American hanging and wall kerosine lamps iron bedsteads, a handsome, strong Calcutta-built victoria in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN A. KIRKBRIDE, Esq.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Brigade Surgeon W. Dymock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at 25, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich English and Cutch solid silverware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, a strong flea-bitten grey country-bred horse, set of single harness, a large collection of valuable medical and other books, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 11, 1892.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

A FURTHER advance of 1-16d. per oz. was attained in Silver in London yesterday at 39 15-16d.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination at £68⅞ for Fours, and £66⅛ for 4½ per Cents; while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent down, at 87⅜ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 536,000 ounces of Silver at 87·45 to 87·52 cents. Consols in London, remained at 97⅞ and Indian Sterling Loan at 108½; but the market rates of discount were put down ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅜ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1 and 1⅜ per cent., respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in England on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 1-16d. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 96⅞; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25 17.

Bombay Linseed, to arrive, was 6d per quarter higher yesterday, at 38s. 6d. per quarter, Ex-Quay. No change in the Wheat Market is reported.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats also quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; as also were American Arrivals in the nearer positions; but in the more distant they were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 15-16d. for May, and May-June deliveries, and 4 7-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The price of Cotton in New York was virtually unchanged yesterday, 7⅝ cents having been still the quotation for ready Mid.-Uplands; while August Futures were a point lower, at 7·43 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the total figures this season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years to the same date :—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Monday's Receipts	8,000	7,000	2,300
Two days' do.	14,000	13,000	2,900
Since 1st Sept., 1891	6,754,000	6,614,000	5,681,500

There has been considerably less activity in our local Cotton Market to-day; but a moderate business has transpired—exporters, as before, leading the way—and the feeling has been steady at a further advance of Re. 1 per candy in prices. The purchases by shippers sum up 1,950 bales, consisting of 700 Julgaum, at Rs. 163-8¼; 400 Mulkapore, at Rs. 175; 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 182; and Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 173; 100 each of Akote Ginned, at Rs. 173; Brownugger, at Rs. 173; Oomra, at Rs. 175; and Untni, at Rs. 157; and 50 Jafferabad, at Rs. 167; while the Mills have taken 825 bales, say 300 Bengals, at Rs. 140-5; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 163; 100 each of Rurree Ginned, at Rs. 170; Julgaum at Rs. 168; and Nugger, at Rs. 167; and 75 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 165½ per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small export business has been done in this market to-day, and prices have receded half an anna per cwt., all round, the feeling being steady at the fall. We now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-4-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	5-3-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-15-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-10-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-14-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-14-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-11-0	"

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been in active request by shippers, and a considerable business has been done; but prices have not changed, and the tone of the market cannot be called more than steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	17,484	bales.
Wheat	147,404	cwt.
Linseed	32,597	"
Rapeseed	22,275	"
Gingellyseed	1,308	"
Poppyseed	5,673	"
Groundnut	1,439	"
Castorseed	7,374	"

[illegible] offering again. A steamer has been taken up for hire at home, for May-June loading, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened easier at 1s. 3⅜d. for three months' sight credits in one or two directions, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. for demand; and a fair amount of Credits was placed at the former rate for May and June delivery. Later on, 1s. 3¼d. was accepted for Telegraphic for transfer a little way forward: and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Credits	Do.	1s. 3⅜d.	"
Francs	Do.	1·62	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady all day at yesterday's final rates for Fours of 108¼ for cash; 108 3-16 for this month's account; and for 108¼ for June; but at the close rates hardened, and left of 1-16 per cent. higher, the Money price being 108 5-16. For 4½ per Cents, 104⅞ is still nominally quoted.

SHARES have been quiet to-day, and our quotations this evening are generally unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The barometer has fallen in the bay area, east of the North-West and Central Provinces and north Bengal, but it is risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk in Sind, Guzerat, and parts of the West Coast. Depressions are shown over Upper Sind, over Punjab, over the North-West Provinces and over West Bengal. Readings are highest in the extreme south, and gradients are moderately steep, and winds moderately strong. Directions are generally similar to those reported yesterday. The temperature is above the normal in all provinces, except in the greatest North-West India, the highest maximum is 114 deg. at Jacobabad. Scattered showers have been reported from Northern India. General showers have fallen in Malabar, two and half inches were received by Mymensing, two inches by Silchar and Calicut, and one inch by Mangalore. Showery weather is probable over Northern India.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

MAY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at the sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden, at or about 6 p.m., Thursday next.

Only one line right to Burma. Messages for places in Burma likely to suffer delay.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	9	12	33 p.m.	18	33
Teheran	..	..	..	..	..
Suez	10	2	50 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 10th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	55	–	3
" Kurrachee	..	15	–	1
" Madras	..	18	–	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 9.

10 p.m.	83·5

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	89·8
4 p.m.	89·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHINAI—May 10, at Fort, Shapoorseth Chakla, Framroze Jehangheerjee Chinai, the only son of Jehangheerjee Hormusjee Chinai and son-in-law of Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee. Deeply regretted by a large circle of family and friends. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-day.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1892.

A STORY is told of a wealthy native capitalist on this side of India, who on being asked by some one in authority what he would do to show his loyalty to Government if the Russians threatened the frontier, answered, after pondering deeply, "I would take a contract." The passion for contracting which this story illustrates is not, however, confined to men of wealth, and the time seems to have come when Government should be asked if they are doing wisely in encouraging the peculiar method of contracting by penniless men which has come into fashion in the construction of State and other railways. The practice may be briefly described. A new line of railway has to be laid down, and as soon as the fact is known there is a general rush from the country side to the scene of operations of men who think they are equal to taking a contract. They are people of every class except the class who should be there. Mistries and bricklayers working on day wages, small traders who seldom have any means, cultivators and people even lower in the scale, come down in whole battalions, all eager to have a finger in the pie. The work is subdivided into infinitely small portions so as to give everyone a chance, and it somehow happens that the smallest man in the crowd is able to find a section small enough to come within his means. Tendering is carried on in the most reckless way. Having nothing to lose, either in reputation or in means, the would-be contractors bid one against the other with the desperate determination that they will get the contract anyhow, leaving the question how they are to make money out of it to be dealt with when they have taken the work in hand. Ways and means of averting loss, and snatching a little profit out of what looks like a bad bargain, will present themselves as the contract is being worked out. What cannot be got out of the rates can be got in other ways. Thus we have heard of one of these petty contractors—whose career must have been at an end when he made the boast—declaring that he never looked to make money out of rates, but to savings on the material he put in, and especially to over measurements, a form of cheating which, of course, requires the connivance of bribed subordinates. The bribing of subordinates is said to be a by no means uncommon accompaniment of the "cheap and nasty" system of petty contracts. The subordinate will for a consideration run the risk of his lenient measurements being checked, and their leniences detected by a superior. For a consideration, too, he will see as much as he is asked to see—and no more—of the material, and the work put in. When the work given out is merely the making of embankments and cuttings the risk is small, though even here there are disadvantages in having men of no resources on the work—such as the risk of their having suddenly to throw up their contract through having come to the end of their money. There are, indeed, instances on record in which the contractors have run off with their final payments, forgetting to pay their men's wages. This disorganizes labour, and adds to the difficulties, often great enough, of bringing labour to the spot where it is most wanted.

But the evils are more serious when construction work is entrusted to contractors of this class. Small bridges, culverts, and buildings are given to them as freely as to more substantial contractors, and very often the result is as bad as it can be. An instance has been brought to our knowledge of a culvert, the face work on which looked as nice as it could well do. But suspicion was aroused regarding it, and on laying the work open it was found that the inside was made of rubbish, and that the masonry was merely a thin shell. The contractor was ordered to take up the work and rebuild it, and he did so. But the new culvert was as frail a structure as the old, and it had to be rebuilt a second time. This is an example of bad work that has been found out. But what about work that has not been found out, and that may any day, when new lines constructed on this principle come into use, fail to bear the test of heavy traffic? The work may pass the test, but all the same the conditions under which it has been executed have to be borne in mind, and these conditions certainly do not tend to the honest, solid work that Government must look for in railway construction. Nor is it certain that the cheap and nasty system is as cheap as it is sometimes assumed to be. Here is an illustrative case that has come to our notice which shows that the economy sought for in the petty contract system may in the end prove exceedingly delusive. Not long since a substantial firm of contractors were asked to tender for the buildings at a large changing station. Knowing that only low rates had a chance of being looked at they made their tender so low as to leave only the barest margin of profit. All the same they were left out in the cold. Beggarly though their rates were they were too high to have any chance of acceptance. Still they were the irreducible minimum, and the work after some delay was let to a cheap, small man, a workman, who accepted it at the rates fixed by the engineer. The result is instructive. After working for a month or two he found that the rates were ruinous and impossible, and he told the engineer that if better rates were not given he could not go on. Better rates were given, but the contractor was still unsatisfied, and they had again to be raised. Ultimately, the work had to be paid for at a rate largely in excess of that tendered for by the firm to whom it was first offered, and who would certainly have stood by their tender, whatever it might have cost them to do so. It often happens that the petty contractor has to throw up his work at an early stage of the operations. Here again it is demonstrated that low rates are not the same thing as cheapness, and that the petty contractor is an expensive person to deal with. Work left unfinished has to be taken up with as little delay as possible, and an engineer finds it better to pay higher rates than to suspend operations in the middle of the line. Higher rates, accordingly, are paid, and before he has got to the end of his difficulties the engineer finds how little economy there is in that form of cheapness, and that it would have paid better to have offered fair rates at the beginning to a respectable contractor. The difficulty of fixing responsibility in cases of this kind is obvious. We believe that it has happened that three penniless contractors one after another have been engaged upon a single bridge. If this breaks down who is to be blamed—the first, the second, or the third? Besides, men of straw as they are, they may have been driven far away by the four winds, and the Queen's writ can never overtake them. They know this, and they work therefore with a delightful sense of freedom from responsibility, and are as careless as lotus-eaters of what comes after.

We admit that there are traces of a good intention lurking in the system. Government appear to think that by dividing the work into such small sections they are placing it at first hand with the people by whom, whether as contractors or as sub-contractors, it must in any case ultimately be done. Apparently they think that they are saving the profit of another middle man in the person of the large capitalist contractor. If the facts of the case were in accordance with the theory there would be nothing to say against it. But are they? We should say they certainly are not. Unless the petty contractor can get long credit with the labourers who work under him—and this, if it were possible, would press cruelly upon an impecunious proletariat—he must have capital to start with. This he gets from the nearest sowcar, and what the sowcar's ways are we know well enough. He will certainly take care that the lion's share of whatever profit may be made shall come to him. Unless he has changed his nature he holds the contractor down by an unconscionable bargain, which leaves him the prospect of little profit, if any, and which places him under desperate temptation to save himself by scamping his work, putting in bad material, and taking it out of Government in some one or more of the many ways that are accessible to him. Now this is not merely an *a priori* estimate of the system at work. The facts, we believe, exactly correspond to it, and as a matter of experience, bad work—work that has to be pulled up and done over again—is a not uncommon accompaniment of the petty contract system, working in association with impossibly low rates. The remedy for the evils that have been engendered under it is not to dismiss an engineer whose bridges have broken down under traffic because he cut down rates to so low a level that respectable contractors would not look at them, and the work was put into the hands of penniless men of the mistry stamp. An engineer thus punished can fairly say that he was only acting in the spirit of a system which he did not invent, but which he was expected to carry out. The remedy is in raising the standard of the men who take work in hand by giving fair rates and by insisting that no one shall tender for railway work without giving some pledge, in the form of a reasonable cash deposit, of his being sufficiently a man of substance to do his work for which he has tendered. But a better guarantee than that would be the fixing of a substantial minimum in the division of a line into sections. This would ensure the exclusion of penniless village amateurs from work which to be properly done must be done by men who are experts in the organization of labour and in the execution of great undertakings, and who have capital enough at all events to do the work creditably.

THE *Times* draws attention to a practice which merits condemnation on the part of conductors of papers and the public alike, as not only dishonest in itself but detrimental to all honest enterprise in journalism—the practice, that is, of compiling, what is called a newspaper, by wholesale cuttings from other papers with or without—more generally without—acknowledgment. This form of larceny is not, we are pained to hear, confined to secular journals. Religious periodicals do not always keep their hands from picking and stealing any more than their tongues from evil speaking. The editor of the *Record* has sent for publication beforehand an apology which is to appear in due course in the May number of the *Religious Review of Reviews*, which will be issued in London to-morrow. "The proprietors of the *Record* newspaper having objected to the reproduction from time to time of certain articles and paragraphs from that periodical in the *Religious Review of Reviews*, and in some cases without due acknowledgment the proprietors of the *Religious Review of Reviews* expresses regret for the mistake, and undertakes in future not to transgress in the manner complained of." This is a handsome undertaking and the substitution of the word "mistake" for the usual word—"Convey the wise it call"—is pardonable in a pious periodical. But it may be doubted whether an apology, accompanied by a promise to sin no more is of itself sufficient to purge the offence in such a case. We have ourselves been the victims of highway robbery of even a more pronounced kind. Telegrams are stolen and the telegraph itself is made ancillary to the theft. Long telegrams procured at great expense and trouble from Europe in time of war and political excitement have been retelegraphed and republished in reputable journals in Calcutta and elsewhere in special editions, issued within a couple of hours of their publication in Bombay. It is usual in such cases for the papers in question to call the attention of their subscribers to their enterprise in outstripping all competitors regardless of expense. We have never in a single instance received an expression of regret for the "mistake," nor the faintest shadow of a promise not to transgress in the same manner again. Remonstrance was thrown away. The answer was pat; "Why should we pay for what we now get for nothing?" The same answer has been made to Reuter, who is impudently pillaged and then laughed at. That such a system is detrimental to all honest enterprise in journalism, as the *Times* points out, is self evident. In Australia the system was at one time carried to such an extent that only one or two papers subscribed for a European telegraphic service, and their proprietors had the satisfaction of seeing the news which cost them heavy sums republished within the hour by the literary larrikins of that Continent. Acts of the Colonial Legislature were passed to give a forty-eight hours' copyright to telegraphic news, and the result was an immediate and unprecedented increase in the amount of telegraphic information supplied to Australia for the papers that paid for the news were secured a prior right to it. There is no reason why a reasonable copyright, lasting for two or three days, should not be secured by law to other contributions as well as telegrams appearing in newspapers. Mr. F. Wicks writes to the *Times* to show that even under the existing law it is possible for contributors to put an end to the whole piratical system. Mr. Charles Reid, a few years ago, sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* an article in two parts, giving an account of the heroism of a Glasgow boy. The first part was telegraphed the same evening to Glasgow and appeared the next morning in a Glasgow paper. The same fate befell the second part. Mr. Read, who was not a man to be trifled with, sent a bill to the proprietors of the *Glasgow Herald* for ninety pounds. They refused to pay, stating that they had acknowledged by quotation the source of the articles they thought in their simplicity that having mentioned the shop from which the goods were stolen, there was no misappropriation. The Court of Session took a different view and a Scottish jury gave Charles Read a verdict for £90 with costs. Mr. Wicks concludes from this that once it is determined in whose hands newspaper copyright resides, all that is necessary to put an end to literary theft is to follow Mr. Read's plan, and sue the thieves for "damages," which the courts can, as in the case cited, assess at the original value of the goods purloined. If that plan cannot be followed the interests of the public as well as that of newspaper contributors can be protected by a simple copyright law similar to that which was found necessary in Australia.

THE news from the districts officially placed under the provisions of the Famine Code is still satisfactory. The price of grain is not excessive. In the Poona district the highest priced grain is twenty-eight pounds to the rupee, in some localities it is thirty-two pounds to the rupee. It is evident that the amount of grain in stock at the beginning of the year was larger than was generally supposed, and this was especially the case in Bijapore, where the anticipations of scarcity consequent on the deficiency of the last rains were such as to give rise to considerable anxiety. The local stocks such as they were have been supplemented by imports of grain by the railways, and prices have never reached anything approaching famine rates. The applications for employment on the famine works are not numerous, the sinking of wells in part with money advanced by Government, supplying ordinary wages for most of the unemployed who are, therefore, not compelled to seek the small famine wage. The indications of an early monsoon are many, and there is a general expectation in the mofussil that there will be a heavy rainfall which will set in early. In parts of the Southern Mahratta Country rain has already fallen in unusual quantities, and along the ghauts clouds are beginning to bank up hopefully.

THE result of yesterday's balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for Chairman of the Chamber in place of the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, who resigned on proceeding to Europe, was that Mr. J. L. Symons, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., was elected.

THE s. s. Clan Forbes, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, under the command of Captain J. E. Roberts, reports that during the voyage she experienced light easterly winds and cyclonic weather in 16 S. 58 E. from thence N.-N.-W. Wind.

THE s. s. Wardha, of the B. I. S. N. Company, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, under the command of Captain P. L. Wadge, reports that she experienced strong southerly winds in the Bay of Bengal, and on the Malabar Coast variable winds with heavy rain and squalls.

THE *Morning Post* remarks that "the Bombay papers administer the lash freely to the nasty person whose repulsive contributions are permitted to soil the pages of the *Indian Watchman*." After quoting what has been said in the Bombay press about this malevolent goose, the Allahabad paper continues :—"There is every justification for the strong language employed by the Bombay papers. Evil-minded blackguards who assail defenceless women are always the rankest cowards, and instead of the matter having gained a wider publicity than the *Watchman* gave it, we should like to have heard that some strong-armed Catholic or Protestant had personally interviewed the editor and thrashed him within an inch of his life. As it is, we presume the law will be invited to punish this contemptible libeller. The Indian Penal Code provides for the prosecution of those who outrage the religious sentiments of any community, and the police in Bombay possess special powers to seize immoral and indecent literature and to proceed against its authors. A few hot weather months in the local gaol might go a long way to clear some of the foulness from the mind of the *Watchman's* editor."

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Simla early on Tuesday morning. There has also been another storme accompanied by violent wind, which unroofed several houses in the bazaar.

ON Friday night, a few minutes before 10, a slight earthquake visited Madras, but to the majority of people the only manifestation of its presence was a low rumbling noise. According to Professor Michie Smith, Acting Government Astronomer, the earthquake began at 9h. 47m. 35s., and the actual tremor lasted for about 5 seconds. The accompanying sound, however, lasted for fully 15 seconds, and seemed to die away towards the south. The Professor was in an upstairs room at the time, and he says that the oscillation of the floor was quite distinct, though not strong enough to enable one to estimate its direction. He thinks that this shock may be taken as further evidence that the old volcano off the Madras Coast is not yet altogether extinct. Madras, however, does not appear to be the only place that is visited by these tremors, as in Beluchistan, at the end of last month, there were two distinct shocks.

THIEVES, by scaling the walls at midnight, entered the Church of Quepem, and attempted to take possession of what they believed to be a coffer containing money, which was placed on a high wooden column. One of the men mounted the holy water vat which gave way, and a portion of the coffer and the thief came down together. The box contained a part of the remains of the late Archbishop of St. Catharina. The noise frightened the thieves, who ran away.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of April, 1890, Rs. 12,32,89,000; 1891, Rs. 16,19,27,000; 1892, Rs. 15,33,73,000.

THE Madras railway traffic receipts for the week ended 30th April, 1892, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 69,393, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,142,52. Other earnings (estimated), Rs. 12,028 making altogether Rs. 1,95,673, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 232-15-1. During the corresponding week in 1891 the receipts were Rs. 8,84,911-2-10 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 220-2-1.

A SOCIETY for teaching street boys to knit and sew has been started for some months in a city of the United States. There are now about thirty little fellows, whose ages range from seven to fourteen years. They make shirts, sew on buttons, and even work buttonholes, are learning to despise rags and dirt, and are described as being very proud of the tidy garments they make for their own wear.

IT has been asserted that fair-haired persons have shorter sight than dark-haired, the reason for this belief being given as the number of spectacles worn in Germany, a blonde nation. But, on the other hand, blindness reaches its highest European point among the Spaniards, who are conspicuously dark of complexion, and almost its lowest in Sweden. The two extremes of bad sight and good are found in Egypt and the United States, the latter having the lowest ratio of blind population of any country in the world.

ON some of the American railways the accident insurance tickets bear this clause :—"This ticket insures women against death only." This means that in case of accident women can claim no compensation money. The theory probably is that men only are wage earners, but as practice is very largely opposed to such a theory, the clause seems to be an unfair one.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER DOCK STRIKE IMMINENT.

LONDON, MAY 10.

A crisis exists at the Docks, and a renewal of the great dock labourers' strike of 1890 is feared.

EXPEDITION FROM LAGOS.

Latest advices from West Africa state that an expedition under Colonel Scott will leave Lagos on Thursday next to act against the Jebus and Egbas tribes who are stopping trade in those regions.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF EMIN PACHA.

Nothing is known at Zanzibar of Emin Pacha having died of small-pox on his way to the Coast.

It is, however, reported at Berlin that he is totally blind.

THE GOVERNOR OF ST. PETERSBURG POISONED.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY. 9.

M. Gresser, the Governor of St. Petersburg, has been poisoned, and his condition is considered desperate.

MAY 10.

The poisoning of M. Gresser remains a mystery It appears that gangrene suddenly supervened after the injection of an inocuous medicament. It is suggested officially that the syringe used was not clean, but this is doubted.

THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

ROME, MAY 10.

King Humbert has charged Signor Giolitti, who was Minister of the Treasury in the Crispi Cabinet, to form a new Ministry.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MAY 9.

The Treasury to-day purchased 5,36,000 ounces of Silver at 87·45 to 87·52.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The death is announced of Lord Bramwell.

THE LATE SIR HENRY LELAND HARRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

A notification in the *Gazette Extraordinary*, published to-day by H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, announces with profound regret the death of Sir Henry Leland Harrison of cholera, at Chittagong. After recapitulating in a brief outline the history of his brilliant services, the notification concludes by saying that his public services constitute a large part of the history of the metropolis during the past decade, and hopes that the news of his sudden death will be received with universal sorrow. The calamitous event, the notification says, has deprived H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of one of his most trusted advisers, the Civil Service of one its most distinguished ornaments, and the Province and the people of Bengal one of their truest friends.

A.-D.-C. TO THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

Lieutenant Cotton, Grenadier Guards, joins Lord Roberts' Staff as Aide-de-Camp at the end of this month.

COLONEL THUILLIER AT SIMLA.

Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor-General, arrived at Simla, on the 8th instant, where he will remain for the customary two months.

DACOITS IN NOWGONG.

A detachment of troops has been sent out from Nowgong to assist the civil authorities in suppressing the dacoits in that district.

HORSES FOR WAR RESERVES.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the formation in India of a war reserve of one thousand horses for British Cavalry and Artillery. They will be mostly kept at Saharanpore depot, being purchased as the funds become available. They will be all imported horses.

AFFAIRS AT LUSHAI-LAND.

News from Lushai-land shows that the long night march which Captain Loch's column made a few nights ago was entirely successful. The force left Lalbura on the 6th, the objective being that Bungteyas has a village, some twenty miles distant, as the crow flies. Opposition was met with at one stockade out of four erected on the road, but the enemy was quickly driven out, and the village was occupied at 11 o'clock, on the 7th instant. Such of the houses as were not required for the accommodation of the troops were burned. Bungteya's second village was to have been attacked on Sunday, so that we may take it that this troublesome Chief's power for evil has been materially lessened.

CHOLERA AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 10.

The spread of cholera, last week, was more serious than was generally supposed, the official returns showing 140 deaths, the death-rate being over eighty per thousand.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, MAY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, MAY 9.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 10.

The s.s. Thibet left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

F. G. Oomra	3 7-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	39 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅝
4½ per cent. "	66⅛

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S

VOYAGE OF OBSERVATION

ROUND THE WORLD.

TO-MORROW it will be our pleasure and our privilege to place before our readers the first of a series of letters written by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, giving the result of his impressions of men and things while visiting with his newly-married wife the United States, the Canadian Dominion along the Canadian-Pacific in the winter, when the Dominion is "a frozen corpse," San Francisco, probably Mexico, and then Japan; Australia with its three great aspiring cities Melbourne, Adelaide Sydney; and New Zealand. These countries viewed, Mr. Kipling and the unwearied companion of his travels will look in on Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson at Samoa, and learn from him what constitutes the charm of the far away Pacific, which keeps him severed from the Suicide Club, and the companionship of Floribell Prince of Bohemia. Then the writer will take ship and come to India in the cold weather, re-visit old scenes and old friends and so back—to England home and duty.

A truly remarkable world-voyage, it must be confessed, whether viewed as a honeymoon trip, or as a search for literary material to be worked up in the years to come in the alembic of the one potent alchemist who in these later times has found the secret of transmuting all he touches into gold—or what is better—into the brightest and most picturesque copy yet given to this planet for its instruction and delight. To the contemplation of all the countries mentioned, and of some others that we wot not of, Mr. Rudyard Kipling will bring a mind of uncommon mould. He has enjoyed the immense advantage in his bringing up of the daily familiarity with large outlines, and populations of hundreds of millions, which is conferred on those who are cradled in the Himalayas and looked down from their snow-clad peaks on the oldest of civilizations, much as Voltaire looked down from the heights of philosophy on the follies and vices of mankind. What Lord Salisbury sought to do for the public at home when he begged them when studying geography to use large maps, the conditions of early environment have accomplished for Mr. Kipling—they have given him the habit of seeing things in large perspective, and of rising above the details which take too much of the attention of the ordinary observer, to bold and instructive generalisation, which is always suggestive and full of energy. He has the courage of his convictions, and has as little hesitation in pouring vitriol into a poisoned wound as Mr. Inverarity had in performing that very salutary operation on his own arm when the necessity for it arose. Mr. Kipling may be depended upon to tell the truth—the truth as it presents itself to him, and so far as it comes within the range of his vision—without reticence, as without malice. He will tell us in all candour and good faith what passes before his observant eyes in the United States, in the Further East, in Australia—and in India where his sun first rose, and on that score at all events has the first claim upon his gratitude, if not now, alas! upon his affections.

To-morrow as we have said, we will publish the first of this series of letters by this most brilliant of Anglo-Indians. Above and beyond the vivacity and charm which Mr. Kipling's literary style assures to these letters, is the interest which must attach to the impression created by a near view of the new democracy in the United States the vaster areas of Greater Britain, and the still more marvellous grafting of European civilization on the Asiatic stock in India and Japan, by a man of abnormal critical insight, one whom the *Spectator* characterises as "the most keen-sighted of mankind—a man who has really understood the East as well as the West, Asia as well as Europe, Indian soldiers as well as London roughs. . . a new observer who has seen the miseries of so many and such various peoples, and retained his own cheerfulness through it all."

THE LATE LORD BRAMWELL.

THE Right Hon. Sir George William Wilsher, P.C., Lord Bramwell, whose death is announced, was the son of the late Mr. George Bramwell, banker, and was born in London, in 1808. In early youth he was placed in his father's counting-house, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business of banking, which in after years proved of great value to him. Having resolved to try the legal profession, he practised for some time as a pleader, and was, in 1838, called to the Bar, and went the Home circuit He gradually obtained a large business as a lawyer and pleader; in 1849 was a member, with Sir J. Jervis, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Baron Martin, of the Common Law Procedure Commission, which resulted in the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. In 1851 he became a Queen's Counsel, and was a member of the Commission for inquiring into the law of partnership. Differing in opinion from the majority of the Commission, he recommended the adoption of a law of limited liability as now existing. In answer to the objection that persons might deal with limited liability companies, believing them to be unlimited, Mr. Bramwell suggested a distinguishing addition to their name as "limited." This advice was adopted, and gave great satisfaction. Mr. Bramwell was, in 1856, made a Baron of the Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood. In October, 1876, he was made a Judge of the intermediate Court of Appeal, and sworn of the Privy Council. He retired from the bench at the close of the year 1881, when a complimentary banquet, attended by the judges and the principal members of the legal profession, was held in his honour. In February, 1882, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bramwell, of Hever, in the county of Kent. Lord Bramwell's frequent letters to the *Times*, whether in his own name or signed "B." have generally attracted attention.

WILL the recent high prices for etchings and engravings be maintained now that modern pictures have had such a sudden drop in value? In the new edition of Mr. Wedmore's book on Meryon just issued by Deprey and Gutekunst, he mentions that an impression of the "Notre Dame" was sold at Christie's for £120. Poor Meryon in his lifetime sold a copy for a frank and a half, and thanked the patron who dealt with him so generously. We shall have such questions answered practically before long, as the most important collection of prints seen for many years in the market will be brought to the hammer next month. The collection was formed by the late Mr. Fisher, who had a hand in the catalogue of the Italian prints in the British Museum, and was one of the Slade Trustees. No connoisseur in our time possessed a more remarkable cabinet of examples by the great masters, and his line engraving ranged from quite the Earliest Italian to the German "little masters."

MR. EDISON'S communications to Mr. Poultney Bigelow, which are appearing in the *Speaker*, have in the current number taken a decidedly warlike tone. The famous inventor is very sanguine about his new flying machine, which, he assures us, can be projected into space at any given angle with the aid of an electric motor and revolving fans for about fifty miles, dropping dynamite by the way on the heads of an enemy. About a quarter of a ton of this explosive is the quantity that Mr. Edison thinks he can conveniently drop anywhere he pleases. The machines are described as cheap and portable. Unlike war-balloons, there would be no profit in firing at them, for in falling they would destroy those below. They can, moreover, be stealthily made, for while every machinist in the country might be employed upon parts, they could be fitted together in the military depots. Mr. Edison's workshops and laboratories are just thirteen miles from New York, and from this point he could, he declares, engage, if necessary, to rain dynamite all over that city with impunity. "The material (said this terribly ingenious person) is at hand, and I could place contracts with thousands of machine shops that could within a few days turn out all that would be required."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 22.

THERE is a dancing academy of the more popular kind which at this time of year, the invigorating spring, flourishes exceedingly, and is, indeed, crowded daily. Unlike most dancing cribs, this has never been assailed even by the moralist of the first London County Council; none of the girls who dance there have had their backs examined by that stern censor, and a man may go there, linger there, and look on admiringly without the least danger to his character and respectability. The last is the reason why I am often found there. The girls are really charming; the dancing is lively, true to time, and graceful. The music, if loud, is inspiriting to the dancers, and there is always a congregation of people looking on. One is almost afraid to reveal the existence of this school, casino, dancing crib, because if there is one thing which our revered moralists deplore and destroy whenever they can, it is the innocent recreation of dancing. Still, there are forces and opinions even stronger than the revered moralist. You will find this academy, therefore, on the asphalt in a certain street leading out of Drury Lane. On its north side are huge barracks where thousands of people live; on the south are certain squalid old houses which they have left in order to mark the contrast between the old and the new; on the kerb stands the organ-grinder; on the asphalt the little girls of the barrack and the street dance in couples, and a better set of dancers, more agile, more strict as to step, more exacting as to time, you will not see in any London drawing-room; pretty children, too, some of them, with rosy cheeks; and the grinder of the piano organ, Signor Handelini, grinds with zeal, smiling the sympathy which he cannot express in a foreign tongue. Behind the kerb the by-standers look on. Some of them are not quite so pretty. Here is one; a bibulous old lady, blear-eyed, half bald, with trembling lips: she sidles up to me—she actually sidles, this poor old thing, with arch smiles, or smiles which show the memory of archness—the ghost of archness—and eyes that smile in the way which suggests all kinds of things—say, the Ballet in the Fifties, which was not, I dare say, so very much unlike the Ballet of the Nineties. Yes, this lady was certainly in the ballet—she could tell of champagne suppers—driving down to Epsom—if she could write her history the world might be edified. She sidles then insomuch that the aspect of her makes one tremble. "Pretty to see the little dears, ain't it?" she whispers, hoarsely. "Now you'll give a shilling or two for the poor children. Of course, you will." "My good lady," replies the philosopher, "for the children? You ask a shilling for the children? And with that public-house only a few feet distant? For the children?" She shakes her head; she sidles again; she bridles. Oh! this terrible old lady! She smiles archly again; she gets her shilling, and she makes straight—she runs—she scuttles—to that hospitable retreat. And the children go on—one, two, three—one, two, three. Drury Lane Theatre is close by; they are always wanting ballet girls for that theatre. Here they are taking the preliminary steps. Dear me! What a very remarkable life may be awaiting these rosy children! Perhaps to end like this poor old thing—with her sidle and her bridle, and her arch smile, and her undignified scuttle to the gin shop? Go on grinding, Signor Handelini. Go on dancing, dear children; you are yet a long way off that poor old lady.

I read the other day in a certain weekly an article on Dust-heaps and Dust-sifters. It was an article in the indignant vein, about the slavery of the work, the scantiness of the pay, and how those who do this work die young, and so on. Now, my own experience of the dust-sifters has left a very different impression on my mind. Once I went to see one of these establishments. I found a row of women and girls, up to the knees in dust, all with sieves, sifting with zeal; one man served the row with a shovel. He served with zeal. A foreman showed me the place. The work, he acknowledged, was hard and the pay was small. Yet—think a little. There must be rough work, he said, and it must be poorly paid. Very few would willingly, at the outset, with all the world before them, choose to work for a dust contractor, but some must. But choice, as one looks about, narrows. Mostly there is not any choice at all. As for the effect upon the health of the girls, "Why," he said, "only look at 'em." I did look at them. They were all vigorous and healthy; their bare arms were as brawny as any porter's; now and then, for a change, one of them would take the shovel and do the serving. A girl who can use a great shovel for an hour or two without feeling it cannot be in very bad health. Then my informant went on to tell me certain things. These women, he said, are as hard as nails, muscularly; they drink like men; they use the language of men; they are as strong as any man. And as for their small pay, there is one little thing which lends romance and interest to the profession—this is the chance of finding things in the dust; they are always finding things; even rings, gold pins, trinkets of all kinds, silver spoons, gloves, lace handkerchiefs, the most unlikely things. "They belong," he told me, "to the boss—but, Lord love you! he never gets nothing. In a moment it's whipped up, and into their pockets it goes. And that's why they like the work." One reads, in corroboration of these remarks, how the dust-sifters of Sittingbourne, in Kent, have just found 130 sovereigns in the dust, and how they have appropriated them. Such a find as this actually glorifies the profession. Thousands will at once flock into it. There will be cut-throat competition. The work, you see, is a splendid lottery. Some day an essay must be written on the consolations and the elevating influences of the lottery. In almost every profession, you see, we wait upon Luck. Everything worth having is a lottery. The shopkeeper takes down his shutters every morning hoping that day to draw a big prize. The novelist begins his romance hoping that it will be his greatest and most successful work. Everything is a lottery. Only those forms of work are wretched and hopeless where there is no Lottery or Luck; no Wheel of Fortune. See! That girl has found something. A snap of the fingers—a flash—a gleam—and into her pocket it slipped. What is it? Let us follow her, when they knock off, out of the yard and into her House of Call; she orders her pint; she pulls out her find. As we live, a ruby ring! Happy girl! She will pawn it for a quarter of its value, and the whole profession, when the thing is noised abroad, will be ennobled for at least a week. It is like the Bar, you see, a profession with noble prizes.

What it seems and what it is. Hear the complaint of a certain man of letters. "I have seen," he said, "in a certain anonymous and irresponsible 'literary letter,' remarks upon my extraordinary fecundity; they are severe remarks; they represent me as writing all day long without stopping; they call upon the world to admire the greediness for gold which inspires this headlong haste. Well, now, you shall hear all about this fecundity. Early last December I finished a novel which had taken me eleven months. I then found myself at liberty to listen to certain editors who wanted one or two articles and short stories from me. In the last four months I have written three short stories, and as many articles for the magazines. Do you know what this wonderful fecundity, this mad haste, and this greed for gold amounts to? It means 450 words a day. That is, less than four pages of a sheet of note paper for the daily work. It means, in bulk, one letter a day. Is not that a prodigal, lavish, grasping output?"

Four thousand years before Christ is a long time ago—nearly six thousand years ago. It is two hundred generations. It carries one back beyond the Roman times, beyond the Greek times, beyond Israelite times; six thousand years ago the Hebrews had not yet even got into Egypt; none of our history had as yet even begun; the whole of our civilisation had to begin; the woods of Western Europe contained small tribes of nomad savages who lived by hunting, and fought when they met. The City of Seven Hills had not arisen; the Greeks were as savage as the Gauls Yet, so far back, on the banks of the Euphrates, there was even then a civilisation, complex, complete, which we are now beginning to reconstruct. The people, their religion, their customs, and their laws have long, long, long since vanished and been forgotten; yet we have found them underground, and we are gradually recovering everything, bit by bit. For, you see, this wonderful people not only understood, as we do, that agreements must be in duplicate, but that they must be made of durable stuff, and kept out of the reach of destruction. They, therefore, made little pillow-shaped bricks about three inches long. On these bricks they wrote and signed and sealed their agreements—the seals are found with the agreements. Then they burned the bricks with fire, which made them imperishable; next they wrapped each one up in a clay case, on which the agreement was written in duplicate; next they went to the National Deposit Safe, which was the nearest temple, and put these documents in a pot, which was deposited in the crypt of the temple. Each family had its own family pot; the richer the family, the bigger the pot; the priests were the family lawyers. Everything was written on these little pillows; agreements for rent, loans, partnership, songs, hymns, prayers, despatches, trials and sentences, appointments, everything that belongs to the daily life. Once, after many hundreds of years, when they thought themselves quite safe and secure, and had lost their old martial spirit, wild people came down from the mountains—Kurds, probably—horrid people, who understood nothing about the soft and pleasant life that had grown up in the broad plains between the rivers; they came howling and brandishing knives and flint-headed spears; they massacred the people, and burned the towns and demolished the temples. But the crypts remained, with the family pots. Six thousand years ago. We have not a scrap of parchment that is so much as two thousand years old; all the Greek and Roman documents have long since been destroyed. Yet the history of this people is recorded for us in imperishable contemporary records. It is almost as if, in another six thousand years, our descendants were to discover our daily newspapers All this, and more, you can find at the British Museum, if you like to go and look for it.

Some time ago I asked what practical use could be made of the phonograph. Here is one practical use, to illustrate what may be done with it. A certain novelist borrowed one. He then sat down with it in a room and told the thing a story. There is something horribly uncanny about telling a story into a phonograph. Suppose it should turn out to be a foolish story, or a wicked story, or a story with a low tone, or anything horrid. That phonograph would go on for untold generations telling and retelling that abominable story. However, this novelist told a very good story. If a phonograph could laugh or cry it would—but—there again—one has to tell the story to an insensible thing which can imitate your voice accurately and that is all; It feels neither joy nor sorrow over it. Well, when he had finished the novelist called in his secretary. "Take down," he said, "what the phonograph will tell you. Then type-write it in duplicate and give it to me. I will correct it." I hope that all novelists will not order a phonograph on the strength of this anecdote, otherwise the price of the instrument will go up. Only I wish I had one.

There were ten Plagues in Egypt. Lucky for the Egyptians that they did not wait for the eleventh. That would have been the Plague of the Public Dinner. It begins directly after Easter, and it goes on until the end of July. Already the well-known symptoms are appearing. Here is an invitation to be a steward—six invitations. Here are invitations to this and that dinner for this and that cause—the charitable societies, the hospitals, the schools, and the institutions. I do not mind the dinner so much, though one generally feels the worse for it next day; it is the after-dinner oratory that kills. O! how terrible is the after-dinner oratory, especially when one has to assist in piling up the agony! Who does not tremble only to think of the man who talks glib nonsense—old, old, old platitudes—conventional stuff—unmeaning compliments—for three-quarters of an hour? Who does not remember with shivering the creature who "at this late period of the evening does not intend to take up our time"—and proceeds to take half-an-hour of it? Who does not think with horror of the garrulous old man who cannot stop, and yet has nothing whatever to say? All these after-dinner speakers are about to be let loose upon the world; and for three months to come our best efforts—our constant thoughts—will be how to dodge them. Here is the postman—two letters—both are invitations. Ha! Happy thought! I excuse myself at the Annual Banquet of the Toothless and the Thin on the ground that I am engaged for the dinner of the Bald and the Corpulent. And I regret that the Bald and the Corpulent must excuse me because I am engaged for the Toothless and the Thin. But this is only a temporary expedient. One man I know who actually likes it! The more after-dinner oratory he hears the more he enjoys it! Yet he is not, as you would think, stone deaf. I record the fact in order to impress upon my readers the duty of toleration. We can never tolerate too widely—we must even tolerate a man who likes after-dinner oratory—likes it!—says he likes it! Toleration must include everything—every possible—every conceivable—eccentricity.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE subjoined return shows the progress of relief works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity:—

POONA.

RELIEF WORKS.

Number.	Class.	Total number of persons mustered during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
3	Civil Agency Works.	9,024	Rs. a. p. 143 7 0 (includes Sunday wages on one work).
	Daily average ..	1,485	

Jowari 29 and bajri 27 1-7 lbs. per rupee on average in affected area. Number of persons on relief works on the last day of the week—adults 1,516, children 129. Grain supply plentiful. Rainfall during week in Sirur 69 and Baramati 4 cents.

BELGAUM.

Jowari and bajri 30 lbs. per rupee on average in affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week:—

No. of Works.	Agency.	Taluka.	Adults.	Children.	Expenditure.
1	Professional.	Athni..—	123	93	Rs. 75
1	Do.	Gokak...	1,705	1,252	1,321 (including Sunday wages)
1	Civil	Athni....	23	...	Not given.
1	Do.	Parasgad	471	216	340 (including Sunday wages)

No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Cholera in Parasgad and Gokak. Grain supply sufficient. Rainfall in Gokak 1 inch 69 cents, Athni 1 inch 79 cents and Parasgad 1 inch 94 cents.

SHOLAPUR.

Jowari 35 1-5 lbs. and bajri 30 2-5 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area No persons were employed on relief works during the week. No cholera. Rainfall at Sholapur 73 cents on the 2nd; in Barsi 61, in Madha 40 and in Karmala 60 cents during week. Grain supply sufficient.

THE railway engineers have not yet quite accomplished Ariel's feat of putting a "girdle round the earth," but they are creeping on. Colonel Rothwell, Professor of Military Administration at the Staff College, reminds us that there is a prospect of a railway connection being accomplished which, if it ever takes place, will have a greater military interest than junctions in America and in Africa. This is the union of the Russian Asiatic system with our Indian network. Roughly speaking, these railways at their nearest points are less than 600 miles apart as the crow flies (just the distance from Land's End to John o'Groat's House) representing, it is estimated, some eight hundred miles to be constructed in order to unite them. "If," observes Colonel Rothwell, "this gap should be bridged over, there will be some interesting problems in railway reconnaissance to be worked out by those who may then be responsible for such matters."

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 22nd ultimo, says:—Simultaneously with the Gladstonian pronouncement on Woman's Suffrage a strong whip has been issued by the opponents of Sir Albert Rollit's sentimental bill. The list of names is interesting not only on account of personal distinction but of difference of political views. Here it is:—H. H. Asquith (Gladstonian), Sir W. B. Bartlelot (Tory), Sir M. Hicks-Beach (Tory), J. L. Carew (Parnellite Nationalist), J. Chamberlain (Chamberlainite), H. Chaplin (Tory), Lord R. Churchill (Churchillite), G. N. Curzon (Tory), Sir T. G. Esmonde, Anti-Parnellite Nationalist), H. H. Fowler (Gladstonian), Lord G. Hamilton (Tory), Sir W. G. V. Harcourt (Gladstonian), Sir Henry James (Liberal Unionist), H. Labouchere (Labboucherian), Sir J. R. Mowbray (Tory), A. J. Mundella (Gladstonian), Sir J. Pease (Gladstonian), J. A. Picton (Gladstonian), Sir E. J. Reed (Gladstonian), and Sir M. Ridley (Gladstonian). The Woman's Suffrage movement is not very important now, but it would have been less important had it not been for the encouragement given to the fine ladies who "bossed" the agitation by Lord Beaconsfield, who liked to be on the side not only of the angels but of the fair sex. In return the ladies are thorough devotees of Primrose Day. It was noticed on Tuesday, in London, that to every male person who wore the great Earl's favourite flower, at least a dozen members of the fairer half of creation were similarly adorned. On the whole the Disraelian anniversary has fallen rather flat this year.

Next to the boom of the Salvation Army the most interesting flourishing institution of modern times is that of bicycling. Mr. Goschen has more than once been urged to put a tax upon this luxury, and though he has hitherto hesitated to take a step that would make him very unpopular with a large class of the community the day will come when he or some other Chancellor of the Exchequer will screw his courage up to the sticking point. An interesting and animated correspondence is now going on, not with regard to the immunity of "wheelmen" from taxation, but respecting their alleged recklessness in riding their machines so as to endanger the lives of pedestrians and of people in ordinary vehicles. There is, of course, some exaggeration in the charges brought against cyclists, but a certain proportion of them are not free from blame. The *Times* which seems inclined to champion the owners of the ubiquitous cycles, grows eloquent over the fact, if it is a fact, that they have restored life and comparative prospects to venerable inns which had languished since the day when our fathers climbed off the mail-coaches to snatch a hurried breakfast or dinner in their coffee-rooms. I happened last summer to be in a charming Buckinghamshire village much frequented by the confraternity, and I heard an innkeeper expressing his opinion about them in far from complimentary terms. "They want," he said, "a pail of water, a can of oil, and a glass of beer, all for three half-pence." But he admitted that there were cyclists and cyclists. A certain few do spend two or three shillings once a week at an ordinary inn in some of our villages, but the "comparative prosperity" to which the leading journal refers is, I should imagine, more likely to be due to the growing popularity of coaching, especially among Colonial and American visitors to the British capital. The number of four-in-hands on the road has much increased of recent years, and there are coaches that now leave London every day of the year, winter as well as summer. The great rendezvous used to be the famous White Horse Cellars. Now the favorite starting point is Northumberland Avenue, the locale of the huge caravanserais so much affected by our Antipodean and Transatlantic cousins. In fact Mr. Walter Shoolbred (New Times) is the only proprietor who has remained faithful to the old establishment in Picadilly.

Mr. H. N. Lay, C.B., is lecturing this evening, before the Balloon Society, which seems to discuss every subject under the sun except ballooning. Mr. Lay being a man with plenty of leisure has thrown himself heartily into the opium controversy, and though he cannot say much from personal experience about the question from the Indian point of view his position as Chinese Secretary to Lord Elgin's mission enables him to meet some of the other statements put forward by Sir Joseph Pease and his friends. Mr. Lay declares, and gives plenty of reasons for the declaration, that the indictment against Great Britain of having by two "cruel," "unjust," and "wicked" wars forced opium on China is utterly destitute of foundation. Sir Richard Temple, who presided at a meeting of members of Parliament recently addressed by Mr. Lay on the same subject, also takes the chair to-night.

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan charged Nawab Azamjang, Nawab A. Kalliullakhan, and Nawab Jullamikhan, with receiving stolen property, valued at Rs.7,50,000, again came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Basil Lang, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Edgelow of the firm of Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchand, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Badrudin Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Lang, having declared the case for the prosecution closed, Mr. Badrudin intimated to his Worship that he would not cross-examine the witnesses, if the Magistrate had determined to commit the case to the High Court for trial. Mr. Hamilton said that he wanted to commit the case to the Sessions as there was a *prima facie* case made out. The Magistrate discharged the first accused Nawab Azamjang, as there was no evidence adduced to show that he had anything to do with the property alleged to have been stolen. The Magistrate framed the charge of receiving stolen property against Nawab Kalliullakhan and Nawab Jallamikhan and committed them to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The accused are admitted to bail.

DEPORTATION OF A NOTORIOUS ARAB HOUSE-BREAKER.

Yesterday morning, the Calcutta Police brought down to Bombay a notorious Arab, named Ibraim Din Mahomed, who is ordered to be deported to Arabia by the Supreme Government. He was handed over to the Bombay police authorities and prior to his deportation to Arabia, Din Mahomed is confined in the common jail. Prisoner has several times been convicted of house-breaking and theft, and he has been a terror to the people, so much so that after his release from jail a few days ago, where he was committed for four years for the offence of house-breaking and theft, the Calcutta police applied to Government and obtained permission for his deportation. Johoda Bibi, sister of Ibraim Din Mahomed, who is also of a notorious character, and well-known to the police, is also ordered to be deported along with her brother, as she also has given trouble to the police. Ibrahim Din Mahomed and his sister Johoda Bibi will be embarked on the first steamer that leaves Bombay for Arabia.

IT is proposed that an International Naval Review should be held in connection with the World's Fair next year. An Act of Congress has already provided that the President of the United States shall hold a naval review in New York Harbour in April 1893, and he has been empowered to extend invitations to foreign nations to send ships of war to the rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and proceed thence to the review. The Secretary of the American Navy has drawn up a list of thirty-two vessels of modern type which are expected to take part, besides thirteen wooden ships of historical interest.

FRENCH writers who are fond of discoursing upon the supposed pedantry and dulness of the Germans, although as a matter of fact German comedies are usually found too farcical for the English or French stage, are making merry over an article by the critic of a paper published at Quedlinburg, the birthplace of Klopstock, upon a performance of Offenbach's "La Belle Helene." The critic, it seems, has proved to his own satisfaction, and doubtless to that of his readers, that there are serious anachronisms in the opera bouffe. In the matter of costume in particular his sense of historical propriety has been shocked. He cannot allow that Agamemnon, the King of Men, ever wore a tall silk hat; and he objects to the introduction of a snuff-box, on the ground that snuff was unknown at the period of the siege of Troy.

A BOMBAY EX-CIVILIAN ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.

MR. A. ROGERS, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, writes:—

Having been employed for about twenty-five years in the Province of Guzerat, in which the habit of opium eating is notoriously prevalent, I can state from personal experience that, so far from that habit being injurious to the well-being of the people, morally as well as physically, the peasantry of the province, and especially those of Kaira, are the finest, most industrious, most skilful in agriculture, and the most law-abiding that we have in Western India. There can be no doubt that if by any means the habit could be put a stop to, the people would be forced to resort to some other stimulant or narcotic to counteract the malarious effects of the climate. The alternative would be either the frightful produce of hemp, in the shape of *bhang* or *hashish*, under the influence of which it may be noted, for the information of the anti-opium agitators, the crime of running "a-muck" is invariably committed, or the drinking of the fermented juice of the palm. I should like to draw attention to the comparative results of opium eating and intoxication from this spirit, as shown by criminal satistics. Taking the whole population of Kaira—notorious for opium eating—and that of Thana, where the palm abounds, for the year 1890, the last year for which statistics are available, I find that, whereas in the former one in 334 was charged with crime of some sort, in the latter, one in 159, or, say double the number, was so charged. These statistics are amply borne out by my experience as Police Commissioner in both these districts. I can, in fact, only recollect one single instance in which I saw a man at all the worse for eating opium. This was in the case of a Rajpoot official, who appeared half-dazed, and unable to answer questions intelligently. He, however, left my tent for a minute, and came back, after taking his little dose, which acted as a pick-me-up, as brisk and intelligent as anyone could wish to see.

Mr. Batten, in his paper, talks of the difficulty attending the establishment of a frontier line of 2,000 or 3,000 miles. This probably refers only to the old preventive salt line, as that length of line would probably not suffice for Guzerat alone, in which British and Gaekwari villages are greatly intermixed, especially in those parts of the country in which the poppy is most successfully cultivated. Where such is the case, it would be simply impossible to put a stop to the smuggling of an article like opium, of which a quantity sufficient to last a moderate eater for a year, at the rate of 10 grains a day, can be easily carried in one's pockets. The anti-opium party are strong on the point of putting a stop to the growth of the poppy. They are probably not aware that such has been the policy in Bombay ever since we took possession of the greater part of the country rather more than 70 years ago. This has, however, not had the effect of putting a stop to the practice of opium eating, as they imagine it would. The Indian Government have been wise enough not to attempt the insane task of "expelling nature with a pitchfork," and have supplied good opium for consumption through licensed vendors and have thus, I have no hesitation in saying, saved the people from decimation. If you cannot by law prevent the use of opium, or some kind of intoxicating stimulant, in India, does it not stand to reason that the better policy is that of controlling it as far as practicable? You cannot put a stop to the drinking of beer and spirits in England; would any Government sufficiently insane to do away with the licensing of public houses and abolish the tax on drink remain long in power?

But the greatest argument in favour of the continuation of the present system in India lies, as I have already stated in a letter to the *Times*, published about two months ago, in the impossibility of preventing the growth of the poppy in the native States everywhere intermixed with British territory. Were England to double her national debt, with a view to compensating those States for the abolition of its legal cultivation, I maintain that with the whole people in opposition to us, we could no more carry out the policy than the Government of China are now able to do. Under all these circumstances, were it not for the evident illusions, arising from the deafadder, like proceedings of the Anti-Opium Society, and the mistaken sincerity of some of its members, the arguments they bring forward against the opium system in India may be designated by no worse than the appellation of childish. If they are in want of a reasonable policy, let them agitate for the adoption of the British system in all native States by the rulers of those States. Treaties to this effect were entered into with those in Guzerat on the assumption of British rule there, and might probably be carried out without much difficulty elsewhere.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

"A. M. L." writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:

May I express the hope that the monometallist members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who, like Sir Frank Adam, have found the fluctuations in the Indian exchange "a most unspeakable nuisance, a constance worry and a constant trouble," will not be content to meet the proposals of their bimetallis brethren with a simple negative, but will follow the example of the monometallist members of the Royal Commission, and state that the proposition to establish a gold standard in India is deserving of serious consideration? I have carried on banking operations for many years, not only in British India but in Native States, where there are small, sensitive metallic currencies that fluctuate greatly relatively to the rupee currency, and have thus had favourable opportunities of studying currency operations of all kinds; and I am firmly convinced that the Government of India could establish a gold standard in India at once by a simple change in its system of coinage without risk or expense, without buying or coining gold, and without stopping the coinage of silver.

In order that prices in India may be measured in gold, it is necessary that the huge mass of rupees or monetary counters in India should be maintained at a fixed price relatively to sterling; and at first sight this appears to be a difficult undertaking; but all members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce will have noticed that the sterling price of this mass of counters—*i.e.*, the Indian exchange rate—rises or falls precisely as the price of silver bullion in the London market rises or falls. It was recently stated in your columns that a forced sale of less than £5,000 worth of silver in New York can adversely affect the Indian Budget estimates to the extent of £1,000,000 and depreciate Indian securities to the extent of £1,250,000, besides paralysing India's export and import trade; and this fact, which was adduced, and rightly so, as an argument for bimetallism, I would employ to indicate a much simpler remedy. The constant and intimate connection between the sterling price of the rupee currency and the sterling price of silver bullion proves, among other things, that the sterling price of the rupee currency—*i. e.*, the Indian exchange rate—depends on the sterling cost of fresh rupees. One rupee is equal in value to another, and the price of the whole mass of monetary counters has hitherto followed constantly the current cost of new issues. In January, 1890, when a new rupee could be manufactured for 1s. 5d., the whole mass of rupees was priced as per the exchange rate at 1s. 5d. In the following August, when fresh rupees could be only produced at a cost of 1s. 3½d. each, that was the exchange rate; and, to-day exchange is about 1s. 3d. because that is the sterling cost of minting new rupee out of silver bullion. If, then, the Indian exchange rate conforms to the sterling cost of fresh rupees, the Government of India can easily fix its exchange relatively to gold by ceasing to coin silver for all comers at a nominal charge, and by arranging to issue rupees instead to all applicants at a fixed sterling price profitable to the Indian mints—1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., or 1s. 8d., as may be selected after due consideration of all conflicting interests; and I commend this simple remedy to those who object to bimetallism.

The proposed system of currency will not be a perfect one, but it appears to be a convenient arrangement to adopt during the present uncertain state of affairs, as it will form a stepping-stone to any of the more orthodox systems of coinage that may hereafter be found desirable—either bimetallism or a gold coinage or a return to silver coinage, should silver, as monometallists hope, find a true level later on relatively to gold. No cost or risk will be incurred: and I defy anyone to point out any important service performed by the rupee currency on its present footing that could not be equally well carried out under the proposed system. The orthodox currencist will declare that an incovertible token currency is useless for foreign payments, and that the proposed arrangement will not prevent fluctuations in exchange should the rupee currency become redundant; but the reply is that a country like India, that imports bullion to a large extent each year, has no need to remit her coins abroad to effect foreign payments; and should the worst come to the worst, and a redundancy of currency arise, India would still be better off than at present. Under present circumstances India is liable to exchange fluctuations whether her currency is scarce or redundant; and if, under the new system, fluctuations will only occur on the rare occasions that the currency can be redundant, I advocate the change on the principle that nearly a whole loaf is better than no bread.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

(FROM AN ACTUARY'S POINT OF VIEW.)

MANY and varied are the pension schemes which during the last few months have been showered on the world. The newest in point of time is that of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows. It will be remembered that Mr. Chamberlain, in his *National Review* article, refers to this friendly society, and remarks on the singular lack of success attending its previous superannuation effort. The great test through which all schemes must pass is that of figures, and it may not be uninteresting to see how the several rates of the Manchester Unity, the Post Office and Mr. Chamberlain compare, when analyzed and set out side by side. Throughout the following calculations we have assumed 3 per cent. as a convenient rate of interest. In effecting a comparison the rate assumed is not of much importance; but it has been thought better to choose the smallest rate that the invested funds may be supposed to yield. We say this advisedly, for even the much-abused 2¾ per cent. Goschens make a present return at the rate of £2 17s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

MALES.

(1) The annuitant supposed living at sixty-five, having entered at twenty-five.

Benefit.	Accumulated Subscriptions at 3 per cent. compound interest, less 10 per cent. for expenses.
5s. per week : £13 per annum	£126 11s. (Mr. Chamberlain). £115 16s. (Post Office). £68 3s. (Manchester Unity).

Mr. Chamberlain's State contribution of £15 at entry is included in the above. We have taken the Post Office rate of £1 16s. (money returnable), and the similar quotation of the Manchester Unity. In the latter case, the amount of the subscription required for sick and funeral benefits *before* sixty-five has been eliminated. Regarding the matter in another light, the Post Office annuities purchasable by the above accumulated funds would be as follows :—

	Immediate Annuity at 65.
Mr. Chamberlain :	
£126 11s.	£13 2s. per annum.
Post Office :	
£115 16s.	£11 19s. per annum.
Manchester Unity :	
£68 3s.	£7 1s. per annum.

It will be at once apparent that our deduction of 10 per cent. for expenses was too high. It serves, however, to illustrate the very unfavourable character of Mr. Chamberlain's estimates. When it is borne in mind that the Post Office annuities, either deferred or immediate, are a notoriously unprofitable investment, it is not difficult to conclude that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme lacks the very necessary element of economy.

(2) The annuitant supposed to die before reaching the age of sixty-five. In the case of both the Post Office and Manchester Unity *all* premiums paid are returned. As the expectation of life at twenty-five—by the English Life Table—is 36·12 years, it may be fairly concluded that more persons would die between forty-five and sixty-five than previously. Consequently the average returns would exceed : in the case of the Post Office £36 ; in the case of the Manchester Unity £19 10s. Mr. Chamberlain's "small" pension to widows for six months and 2s. per week for each child under twelve do not compare well with either of the foregoing.

FEMALES.

As no money is returnable in case of death before sixty-five, a simple accumulation of premiums will not give a correct result ; the reason of this being that the survivors benefit by the subscriptions of those who have died since entry. To compute the correct available funds at sixty-five the English Life Table has been used, interest 3 per cent. As before, a deduction of 10 per cent. has been made for expenses.

Benefit.	
3s. per week : £7 16s. per annum.	£108 8s. (Mr. Chamberlain). £90 (Post Office). £46 16s. (Manchester Unity).

A still better illustration can be shown by dividing the Post Office annual subscription of 15s. 7d. into two parts : the one part, 8s. 8d., remaining as an annual payment ; and the other part, 6s. 11d., being commuted by the English Life Table into an entrance fee.

At Entrance.	Annual Subscription.	Benefit.
Mr. Chamberlain :		
£2—£8........................	8s. 8d.	3s. per week.
Post Office :		
£6 19s........................	8s. 8d.	3s. per week.
Manchester Unity :		
Zero........................	8s. 1d.	3s. per week.

It will be thus seen the Post Office makes a clear gain of £3 1s. over Mr. Chamberlain, while the Manchester Unity not only gains £10 at once, but 7d. every year.

We have endeavoured simply to set down the results obtained by various processes and refrained from commenting to any considerable extent. Enough has been said to show that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme gives very much too high estimates—in comparison with the Post Office ; while those of the Manchester Unity *may* be too low. As we have not properly examined the foundation of the latter rates, we cannot speak definitely on the subject.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MR. GLADSTONE ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

IN view of the debate on the Women's Suffrage Bill, which was fixed for second reading in the House of Commons on Wednesday, 27th ult., Mr. Gladstone addressed to Mr. S. Smith, M.P., a letter, published by Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle-street, expressing a hope that the House would reject the measure. In the letter Mr. Gladstone described it as a narrow Bill, as it excludes from its operation married women, who, he says, are not less reflective, intelligent, and virtuous than their unmarried sisters. He objects to the measure, also, because the change has not really been taken into view by the public mind at large, and, in the face of the coming election, he suggests that its promoters should be content with a discussion of the Bill, without carrying it to an issue.

Proceeding with his argument, Mr. Gladstone puts to himself the question, "Do women want the vote ?" There has never within my knowledge been a case in which the franchise has been extended to a large body of persons generally indifferent about receiving it. But here, in addition to a widespread indifference, there is on the part of large numbers of women who have considered the matter for themselvs the most positive objection and strrong disapprobation. Is it not clear to every unbiassed mind that before forcing on them what they conceive to be a fundamental change in their whole social function—that is to say in their providential calling—at least it should be ascertained that the womanly mind of the country at present so largely strange to the subject is in overwhelming proportion and with deliberate purpose set upon securing it ?

If a woman can vote and sit in the House of Commons, is she, asks Mr. Gladstone, to be excluded from, say, judicial office ? Capacity to sit in the House of Commons now legally and practically draws in its train capacity to fill every office in the State. Can we alter this rule and determine to have two categories of members of Parliament, one of them, the established and the larger one, consisting of persons who can travel without check along all the lines of public duty and honour ; the other, the novel and the smaller one, stamped with disability for the discharge of executive, administrative, judicial, or other public duty ? Such a stamp would, I apprehend, be a brand. There is nothing more odious, nothing more untenable, than an inequality in legal privilege which does not stand upon some principle in its nature broad and clear.

With regard to the analogy that there are doubtless persons under the age of twenty-one better fitted than their seniors to discharge the duties of the citizenship Mr. Gladstone holds that in neither instance does the argument of the exceptional case justify the abolition of the general rule. Moreover, "a permanent and vast difference of type has been impressed upon women and men respectively by the Maker of both."

I for one am not prepared to say which of the two sexes has the higher and which has the lower province. But I recognize the subtle and profound character of the differences between them, and I must again and again deliberate before aiding in the issue of what seems an invitation by public authority to the one to renounce as far as possible its own office in order to assume that of the other. I am not without the fear lest beginning with the State we should eventually be found to have intruded into what is yet more fundamental and more sacred the precinct of the family, and should dislocate or injuriously modify the relations of domestic life.

The subject, in Mr. Gladstone's view, is not a sex question, any more than it is a class or a party question. I have no fear lest the woman should encroach upon the power of the man. The fear I have is lest we should invite her unwittingly to trespass upon the delicacy, the purity, the refinement, the elevation of her own nature, which are the present sources of its power.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone admits that in the universities, in the professions, in the secondary circles of public action, we have already gone so far as to give a shadow of plausibility to the present proposals to go further. But it was a shadow only, for he holds that we have done nothing that plunges the woman, as such, into the turmoil of masculine life. His disposition is to do all for her which is free from that danger and reproach, but to take no step in advance until he is convinced of its safety.

PICKINGS FROM A PLEASANT BOOK.

MR. ALFRED RIMMER, who although he does not write well, generally manages to put a good deal of interesting matter into his books, has just published, through Messrs. Percival and Co., a handsome illustrated volume called "Rambles Round Rugby." Apart from its school, Rugby itself is not an interesting town ; but the country around it is not only full of natural beauties, but is historically most attractive. There ended the Wars of the Roses ; Coventry, with its many associations, is close at hand ; so too is Stratford. At Bilton, just outside the town, lived Joseph Addison when he was not at Holland House.

"ISLAND" FAGGING.

About Rugby School itself we do not find much that is new in the book ; but we take the following account of a dead-and-gone school custom from the Rev. W. H. Payne Smith's introductory chapter :—

It appears that before boarding-houses were built along the Barby road many boys had gardens in that region, and it was one of the fashions on Speech Day for the inspectors to inspect these plots. This garden procession must be preserved, so the gardens were transferred to the uncongenial soil of the island. Behold, then, on some chill afternoon in March, the sixth, after calling over, proclaiming "Island Fagging." The row of fags is drawn up under the elms at the other end of the close ; the signal to start is given, and the first six to reach the moat are let off. Six more, the first who volunteer to jump across—or, rather, to jump into—the moat are excused ; the rest are set to work to scratch with knives or sticks or broken fives-bats the plots assigned to different members of the sixth. After a few afternoons of this "digging" comes scene two. "Turf-cart" comes into use ; a number of fags are harnessed to the car and roll it along to some spot where turf to lay down between the beds can be procured. Then comes the order to the fags to "plant flowers," It is worse than the fate of the Israelites and their brickmaking. However, youthful consciences are not always scrupulous in such little matters. To grow flowers in the island would be an insane idea ; the only plan is to appropriate them ready-grown from somebody's garden, will he nill he, and stick them into their places so short a time before Speech Day that they have no time to wither. Then comes the great garden procession, and kindly visitors have to tell their little fibs and to hide their smiles as they congratulate the lordly masters of the ragged turf and drooping primroses on their horticultural success.

THE GHOST OF AMY ROBSART.

Here is a curious little story, told by Mr. Rimmer, which shows the long persistence of tradition in some not very remote country districts :—

Some years ago, when I was at Oxford, it was my lot to fall in at a farmhouse with a very old resident who had a curious history to tell. He had been at one time the butler to Pembroke College, and when I saw him he was in his ninety-eighth year, and within a few days of the end even of that, but he was in sound health. He remembered a considerable part of Cumnor Hall standing, and quite well the private chapel where the grain, in after-years, was stowed. He also remarked that the trees in the park were not oaks, as Scott and Mickle had stated in their records, but elms—as, indeed, we can see them now. But, as I once wrote before, "this aged chronicler mentioned a curious circumstance that illustrates the last verse of Mickle's beautiful ballad of 'Cumnor Hall.'" It was, indeed, a ballad that suggested "Kenilworth" to Scott :—

> And in that manor now no more
>   Is merry feast or sprightly ball,
> For ever since that dreary hour
>   Have spirits haunted Cumnor Hall.

He said that in his young days, which would be some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century, much of Cumnor Hall was left, and also there were, among other things, some artificial ponds for fish, such as were common in old times in great houses when there was no fish-market or trains to bring sea-fish into the country parts, and so the country houses had to provide for themselves. He remembers that he and his village compatriots used to go and fish in these ponds, and it was a case for immediate running away when one of the party used to call out. "Madame Duley is coming !"

A LORD CHIEF JUSTICE IN THE STOCKS.

The following, however, is the best story in the book. We are not quite sure if it is new; we hope it is. But, new or old, it is well worth repeating:—

The year before he was raised to the Chancellorship, Eldon was staying at Lord Dacre's seat, Hoo Park, in Hertfordshire. On a summer afternoon he was walking in a neighbouring village with a country magistrate who was also on a visit to Lord Dacre. Speaking of the stocks and the pillory, he said that he had often sent men to the stocks, and he had often seen men in, and he wondered whether they were so very unpleasant as some people averred. He thought not. When his friend said he had a key in his pocket, and asked him if he would like to try what the effect of the stocks was, and he said, after seeing the lanes were clear, that he thought he would for a short time. Now, his friend, unfortunately, was of an absent mind, and he had scarcely left the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas when his thoughts reverted to some other subject in which he was deeply interested, and he wandered up the Hoo Park. Great was the shock when he was asked where he had left his friend, and the fleetest servant was despatched with the key to release the Chief Justice, who returned to Hoo not, it is said, in the best of humours, for while he was in durance the tale goes that some market-carts slowly rambled back from the market, and much regret was expressed to see any one so well habited in such a place. In great anger, he called out to them that he was the Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and some of them must at once get him free, even it they broke the stocks ; but what was his horror when he heard them say that it was shocking to see so very well-dressed a man in such a state ! It is said that the tale was kept quiet until there happened to be a trial for some illegal committal to the stocks, and the sufferer brought an action against the bench of Justices. For the defence the counsel, who was a "serjeant," claimed only ¼d. damages, as the stocks were merely a slight and not always an unpleasant refuge, the prisoner being surrounded often by friends and sitting in warm sunshine, &c. ; till the judge interrupted him with "Brother, were you ever in the stocks ?" "Certainly not," was the astonished reply. "Ah, well ! I thought as much," the judge said ; "I have been."

LION ADVENTURE IN SOMALILAND.

CAPTAIN SWAYNE, R. E., in a letter to Mr. P. L. Sclater, secretary to the Zoological Society, and published in the *Field*, gives the following graphic description of a lion-hunt in Somaliland :—

Last June, when on a shooting excursion in Northern Somaliland, my brother, Lieutenant E. Swayne, and I, and two gun-bearers found two lions and a lioness in the open, ten miles from any bush, in short, green grass. The two lions walked away slowly, looking over their shoulders at us ; but the lioness crouched, and would not let us pass her. My brother shot at her, but fired too high, and wounded her in the withers, making her spin round like a top in a cloud of dust, so that I could see nothing to fire at. My brother and I were sixty yards apart, and the lioness sixty yards from both of us, the three forming a triangle. Suddenly out of the dust came an apparition of a charging lioness, *ventre a terre*, coming straight at me. I fired both barrels, reserving the second till she was only five yards away, and I still had the rifle at my shoulder when she struck me, sending me over and over and with such speed that I altogether lost consciousness. Both of my bullets (·577) had passed through her foot. The two gun-bearers had bolted, and we were so mixed up that my brother could not fire from where he was, so he ran up close to me and shot the lioness in the chest as she sprang at him, killing her instantly. You will see, therefore, that it was a very narrow escape, as I was unconscious, and the lioness had already given me six fang-wounds in my right shoulder. It was twelve days before I could get medical assistance ; but luckily my brother was with me, and nothing had come of it. My brother, seeing I was all right, mounted a pony which he borrowed from a native, and followed up and shot one of the large lions. The third escaped, as the Somalis were shocked at the mauling I had received, and would not follow. The larger lion charged my brother's pony for over sixty yards, after having been shot through the heart. We cut its heart out, and found the hole made by the bullet through it.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, which he celebrated recently, received the following tribute of esteem from the venerable poet Whittier :

> Never fails thy heart to greet
> Noble deed with warmest beat,
> Hands of want and souls in pain
> Have not sought thy door in vain.
> Thou hast kept thy fealty good
> To the human brotherhood.

Dr. Hale not only continues to be heard by his own congregation (Unitarian) at Worcester, Mass., but by a far wider circle. He is still indefatigable as a writer. His latest work is "The Story of Massachusetts."

BIRD WANDERINGS.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London paper asks :—Who is not a naturalist in the sweet spring-time, when budding trees whisper overhead, and primrose clusters smile beneath, and the air is musical with the song of birds as they sing in nature's new year ? "Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo" sounds across the May blossom, a tumult of gay song is showered around us as a tree pipit from a topmost bough vies with a singing, soaring lark, a nightingale is practising with wondrous skill and patience for his midnight carol, and the gleaming wings of swallows flash in the sunlight. The travelling birds have returned once more from their long, long journeys. Where have they been ? we ask. How did they cover those vast distances ? The fact of the migration of certain birds has been known from time immemorial, but it is only of comparatively late years that the "how, when, and where" of bird travels have been known. Some strange theories obtained in times gone by to account for the regular disappearance of the bird wanderers. Classical lore had told for centuries how swallows crossed seas and wintered in southern lands, but it seemed too wonderful to be true, and if it grew to be accepted it was only as a fairy tale. Now, however, we know to a certainty when some of our familiar birds will disappear ; we know, too, that not only the strong-winged swallows and turtle-doves, but little short-winged birds who have been content to flit from twig to twig and tree to tree all through the summer, up and down and round and about the bank or bush or stream where their nests lie, make the long journey over land and sea that lies between their summer homes and winter haunts. From Africa, Persia, Arabia, even from so far as India, the travelling birds are returning now. Some, like the swallows, come in one long swift flight, not stopping to rest or alighting to feed or staying to shelter, straight as an arrow shot from a bow ; others, like the chiffchaffs, warblers, wheatears, winchats, nightingales, make the journey by easy stages, halting here for food and resting there, and waiting for wind and weather should times prove contrary. A strange sight may be seen on the Masham, a waste common land outside the town of Tangier, where immense flocks of travelling birds wait for the east wind before attempting to cross the Straits. It is not easy to see why birds prefer this wind, particularly as when travelling in the opposite direction in the autumn they also take advantage of whatever its help may be. But there is no accounting as yet for many an other migratory freak or fancy. Why does the young black redstart come across from Southern Germany, where weather and food supply are much the same as in England, to spend the winter with us ? Why does the nightingale keep so regularly to the east of a line drawn through Devonshire and Yorkshire ? It is almost unknown in Cornwall, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. The arrival of the nightingale is a curious sight which may constantly be seen in April on the coast of Sussex. Owing to the strange limitation of the line of flight of these birds the stretch of coast upon which they may be expected is circumscribed, and within a few miles of Brighton, Eastbourne, and Hastings they may be looked for as surely as April itself. Unfortunately this, as well as the fact that the cock birds arrive a week before the hens and sing in thousands in the copses on the downs, thereby proclaiming their whereabouts, is only too well known to the bird-catchers, who entrap literally hundreds of thousands every year. Even when kindly kept as pets nightingales seldom miss the restless longing that seizes them when migration time comes with autumn, and their more fortunate companions, free to do as they list, stop singing and start southwards once more.

The lines of flight of the birds from India, Palestine, Persia, Africa, and all the many countries south of the Mediterranean converge towards the coast of Algeria, and all make one board line and cross together at the Straits for England. There are probably other crossings taken by the birds bound for the more easterly European countries, but from Gibraltar and Tangier come more detailed observations than have as yet been taken elsewhere on the coasts of the sea which divides the Dark Continent from Europe. Very interesting observations have been taken by Colonel Irby of this Mediterranean crossing, and to him and to Herr Gatke, of Heligoland, we are indebted for most of our knowledge of the routes of our summer and winter migrants. Colonel Irby's records teach us that nearly all the land birds cross the Straits by day, whereas sea birds and water fowl mostly travel at night. Birds are much more noticeable on their travels here in the spring than in the autumn, and this has led some to think that their travelling ways differ in coming and going. Possibly many species depart in straggling groups of small numbers, though they return in great companies. This, however, is certainly not the case with the swallows. I have seen the chimney swallows assemble from miles round to form one immense caravan before starting. With much commotion and great excitement, quite a ceremony took place ; each one settled down as it arrived, till the roof was covered with a shining, rustling mass of quivering birds. If one rose restless it was but for a moment, and, hurried and flurried; it settled again immediately, as though afraid to lose its place. For about an hour after the sound of their fluttering wings and scrambling feet had attracted my attention to their presence overhead they continued to arrive. Then the number of new-comers began to diminish, a calm fell on the eager flock ; one tiny leader shot high into the air, and the whole multitude shook their wings and followed. Before nightfall those swift travellers had crossed the Mediterranean, and by the next day the swallow colonies of sunny Africa were re-established by our English migrants.

One of the most curious laws which govern bird migration is that by which they fly in wedge-shaped flocks. Birds "on passage" always make this formation, thereby meeting with the least possible resistance from the air as they cut their way through it. So uniformly do they keep this that when those on the outside, who have the most tiring post, are weary a relief guard from within change places with them without breaking the symmetry of the formation. If a shot is fired into the flock, as happens only too often, while they are passing over Spain and France, where sportsmen lie in wait for their regular comings and goings, the flock breaks up for a few moments, but again closes up in orderly form—minus, perhaps, one, two, or three of the tiny travellers. Many are the dangers which await the birds of passage. Hundreds of thousands of our own little birds are slain and sold for table use in the French markets; fogs bewilder the bird wanderers as they pass over the sea, and many are drowned ; rough winds buffet them and drive them out of their course. Sometimes after a storm hundreds of dead birds are washed up on the shores of the Mediterranean. Nevertheless the greater number return in safety, each to the very spot they left in the autumn, many to build in the selfsame fork of the same tree year after year. Birds never start on their travels in a fog. This would seem to show that the instinct which guides them is something more than the blind unreasoning faculty generally understood by the term. It would appear that they must see their way and be guided by distant landmarks, but all is conjecture merely where such varied conditions exist ; as for instance, many travel by night, sometimes in the dark, their progress only marked by the whirr over head in the blackness of night. Of migratory idiosyncrasies time and place are the chief. Regularly as the spring and the autumn come round do the birds start off on their travels, not haphazard or casually, hither and thither as wind or weather might direct but early or late according to the species to which each belongs ; with undeviating persistency certain kinds follow certain routes and abide in certain districts. This latter has been proved by marking birds. Of "the time of their coming" it does not do to give too strict a limit in the way of actual dates, but the migrants are so far regular that we know within a few days when to expect them. With some birds the journey is taken more punctually than in the case of others. Cornish fishermen will foretell to a day the arrival of woodcock upon their shores by balancing their usual times against the chances of prevailing wind and weather, but except for those who possess this keen weather instinct it is safer to give a few days' margin. Between April 1 and 15 wheatears, chiffchaffs, and willow-warblers may be expected; after these come nightingales, blackcaps, cuckoos, wrynecks, white-throats, warblers, ring-ousels, redstarts, wagtails, treepipits, swallows, and martins. With May the late commers arrive—corn-crakes, night-jars, turtle-doves, fly-catchers, garden-warblers, and swifts. Whether spring be early or late in fulfilling our hops, the birds are sure to be in good time, and winter's gloom is dispersed by their glad song.

SOME kindhearted ladies in St. Louis have started a Diet Dispensary for the benefit of the poor, in connection with the Protestant Hospital. It is intended to supply the nourishing delicacies, which are needed by the sick, but which they cannot afford to procure. Beef tea, mutton and chicken broth, new laid eggs, and similar foods are to be kept constantly on hand, and will be furnished to patients on their presenting a written prescription from a physician. Those who can pay are expected to do so, and it is anticipated that well-to-do invalids will find the Dispensary very convenient. Their payments will enable the very poor to be supplied without charge.

THE TRADE IN DECORATIONS.

MRS. CRAWFORD in her "Notes from Paris" in *Truth* this week has something to say on this subject :—

In sending the Order of the Lion to M. Carnot, the Queen Regent of the Netherlands performed an act of international courtesy which was also a good stroke of policy. Of course, she did it at the bidding of her Ministers, which, so far from lessening the compliment, adds to its value. The Dutch Cabinet is (I can't say animated, there being no such thing as "animation" in the Netherlands) imbued with a sturdy spirit, and represents on questions of foregn policy the feeling of the nation, which is now strongly, though in a sluggish way, averse to the Germanisation of Court or country. They have forgotten that it was M. Carnot's grandfather who commanded, from an office in Paris, the army which just a century ago occupied Amsterdam, and took the frozen-in Dutch Fleet prisoner of war. As the Queen Regent cannot help, without giving offence at Berlin, taking her youthful daughter there, it was decided to send the insignia of the Lion to M. Carnot. It was received with all the ceremony of which the Elysee is capable on such an occasion. This is saying a good deal, for Elysian functions are extremely brilliant, and there is not in Europe a better-appointed palace than the executive one of the French Republic.

The Lion of the Netherlands is not lavished. The insignia are remarkable for the high and artistic finish of their orfevrerie, but are not rich in jewels. Like everything in the Netherlands, they show careful, conscientious work.

Anent decorations, a secretary of the Chancellerie of the Legion of Honour has been telling me that the number of Frenchmen who apply, in the course of the year, for licences to wear the Lion of Persia is incredible. Were it not for the sale of brevets of that order, the Persian Ambassador could not stay here, he being greatly dependent on this resource to pay his way. It is in great demand, because the ribbon is exactly similar to that of the ancient and highly honourable one of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus of Savoy. This Order is becoming obsolete, King Humbert not liking to grant it, because Savoy has gone to France and Sardinia is merged in Italy. He possibly is aware also of the reason why such a capital business is done in Paris in the Persian Lion and the Sun, and, being unable to copyright the Maurice and Lazarus ribbon, he washes his hands of the whole thing.

The Ribbon of the Bath is becoming scarce on Frenchmen's breasts. Twenty years ago there were not a few, to whom it was given by the Queen, for Crimean services. I can only think of three veterans now wearing it here—MacMahon, Canrobert, and a Colonel whose name I forget. There may be a greater number, but I don't know them. The greatest curiosity in the way of insignia is that of Cincinnatus, the only Order the United States ever possessed. It may be said to have been birthstrangled. Insignia were designed in Paris, and some few made. I heard of a set being, a long time ago in the hands of the Rochambeau family, and of, I forget what descendant of one of Washington's French brother-in-arms still wearing the bauble, of which the Fathers of American Independence got ashamed as soon as they had invented it.

I fancy that the Orders of Knighthood originated in the time of Philippe Auguste with the Brethern of St. John of Jerusalem, and that the Dukes of Bavaria and the Kings of England and Denmark were the earliest imitators of the Jerusalemites. The Order of St. Hubert of Bavaria is one of the rarest Continental ones. The St. Michael of Bavaria is also ancient. If I mistake not, it was instituted in a Judenhetz spirit. The Bavarian Government is chary of it. One hardly ever sees in it Paris. The only person I know with it here is Doctor Cornelius Herz, "the Electerical Boss." Ludwig II. was so enchanted with the luminous effects of the electric lighting of his capital, which was due to the enterprise of Herz, that he made him a Knight of St. Michael. Herz is a person or personage of whom it may be said "none but himself can be his parallel." He has the unique distinction, for a foreigner, of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

South American Orders are nearly extinct. The Rose of Brazil, and five other kindred orders, withered and died when Dom Pedro fell. The State of Venezuela is about the only one of the South American Republics that still retains the prerogative of granting —or selling slyly—decorations. The actual President does not like to exercise his power in this respect. His predecessor, Guzman Blanco (a prolific parent of *Rastaquoueres*), was, when running his financial rigs, always finding breasts to decorate with the Star of the Order of Bolivar. His representatives here had chests of drawers filled with decorative "stars," looking like so much tinware, and hardly more valuable.

A professional man, if he be not young, has here a forlorn and unprosperous air when his button-hole is destitute of the snip of red ribbon. He hardly likes to be seen in places where he is likely to meet *decores* of his profession. His wife wears herself away, working and intriguing to obtain the Cross for him. All his and her kindred jubilate when her ambition is satisfied. An elderly business man, however rich, is hardly "placed," if undecorated. The *decores* of his class can without presumption, propose matrimonial alliances between members of his family and those of great aristocratic ones. His credit goes up with a bound directly he has a Maltese cross (the model Napoleon chose for that of the Legion of Honour) before his name in "Le Bottin"—the Paris address-book. This is because of the keen and pressing competition by really first-rate persons for "la croix," the limitations to the Minister's power to decorate, and the iron rule to degrade insolvent members. One of the best cards the Government holds is the power to give the red ribbon. Grevy built a palace by paying his builder, architect, and other contractors with decorations. It might otherwise have well cost him £120,000. Carnot is unswervingly honest in the use he makes of this patronage. Gambetta was never decorated. I once remarked to him that he had no Cross, and he said, in his big voice, and with an ample gesture—"J'en donne." I never saw Thiers decorated, unless with the Grand Cordon which, as President, he had a right to wear. Louis Philippe made him (like Cornelius Herz) a Grand Officer. It is decided that the President of the Republic is to keep, on leaving office, his Grand Cordon. The simple Chevalier's Cross has greatly risen in value since the prices paid for it under the Grevy Government transpired. Ministers dread nothing more than candidates for the decoration. The most decorated class is that of the painters, because they can bribe with their pictures without causing scandal. Actors, as such, must not compete for the red ribbon. This is a disguised blessing for them. Were it not for the rule (so intense are the jealousies in the theatrical world) there would be vitriol throwing in the wings of the theatres, by the undecorated at *les decores*.

Napoleon I. was the first head of a Catholic nation who did not ask the Pope's leave to found an Order. The Legion of Honour has been the most successful thing of the kind that ever was. Universal exhibitions have brought into this Legion its richest members, and a number of wealthy foreigners. The military honour paid to the remains of defunct members is one of its great attractions in a nation that loves fine funerals. Originally all Orders were brotherhoods, bound together by a common vow made for a common charitable, crusading, or other religious purpose. The Knights of Christ, of Calatrava, of St. James of the Sword, of Our Lady of Montesa banded together to drive the Moors out of Spain. Those of St. John were to grant hospitality to pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchere. The Order of St. Louis and the Holy Ghost, in its time the most illustrious in Europe, it demanding 400 years of unadulterated noble ancestry of candidates for admission, originated in a pious spirit. The only Knight of the Holy Ghost now living is the Duc de Nemours, to whom Charles X. gave it when the Duc was a school boy. The last but him was the Duc de Villars Brancas, in whom his line became extinct. He made use of the privilege of his Order to have a free seat in the pit of the Francais and left what fortune he had to the valvet on whose arm he used to lean in walking to and from the theatre. This menial took the master's title, and was authorised to bear it by the late Emperor, who wanted to spite some Faubourg St. Germain families.

One only finds in old curiosity shops the cross of the Mexican Order created by the ill-fated Maximilian. Queen Isabella was prodigal of the insignia of Isabella the Catholic, and the military Orders created by her father. I knew any number of tradesmen and journalists who had them, and the lavish bestowal of them suggested the libretto of "La Grande Duchesse." Every King of France, the one King of the French, the two Emperors, and the three Presidents of the French Republic, who have reigned and governed since the death of Henry III., have been Knights of the Golden Fleece. The predecessors of Henry III. from the reign of Louis XI. were in that Order, to which Guizot was admitted by Isabella for the part he took in binding her to the mannikin husband she was so glad to get rid of. The two Danish Orders (the Danebrog and the Elephant) are of great antiquity, the former dating from 1462 and the latter from 1219, and rank high in Europe. Carnot is of the Elephant. The Swedish Orders also stand high and are very hard to obtain. That of the Seraphim is six hundred and forty-two years old. The late King, before he made up his mind that M. Rouher was a solemn narrow-minded, and ignorant bourgeois donkey, who was leading the French Empire to destruction, sent a good many crosses of Vasa to Frenchmen. But the present King has been parsimonious of them. I wonder why the Christ of Portugal is held so cheap. It was divided on the creation of the Empire of Brazil. The Christ of Brazil died in 1899 when a Republic was founded. As the ribbon of that of Portugal is of red moire silk the same hue as that of the Legion of Honour, there is a French regulation (to prevent it being palmed off as the latter) which makes the wearing of the cross with the ribbon obligatory. The penalty of disobedience is prosecution for misdemeanour, or for swindling, if it can be shown that the rule was infringed upon as a preliminary step to inflating financial bubbles, or otherwise raising the wind. *Rastaquoueres* are constantly getting into scrapes by their attempts to palm off their Christ of Portugal or of Brazil for the Legion of Honour, the ribbon of which alone is worn by civilians. It would be held snobbish for any but a military Frenchman to wear together the cross and ribbon of the Legion of Honour. A common trick of Knights of Christ is to tuck their cross under the ribbon, as if it got hidden there by accident. It is handy then to show should a detective pounce upon the wearer.

The French Imperial Government, when there was in Lyons a political spy to every 200 persons, and in Paris one to every 150, used to buy Cambodian Venezuelan, Persian, and other small-fry decorations' to give to *mouchards* whom it was desirable to pass off as society gentlemen. Lopez, the Paraguayan Dictator, who had a genius for enriching himself, made a deal of money by the sale of El Ordre del Merito for Frenchmen of this sort. It is rather curious that Napoleon III., who was so unscrupulous in many ways, respected French Orders, thought he brought so many shady persons into the Legion of Honour. To give a detective a violet or a red ribbon of the Public Instruction was in his time no more thought of than it is now. The violet ribbon is for professors, State schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, provincial savants, well-meaning authors, goody-goody authoresses, and country doctors patronised by influential Mayors and Prefects. This ribbon is highly respectable in a modest way. I hardly ever saw the wearer of a violet ribbon in a first-class railway-carriage.

THE "BELLEROPHONS" AND THEIR HISTORY.

A NAVAL correspondent, writing in the *Standard*, says:—It has been incorrectly stated that the other day "Portsmouth Harbour lost one of its principal historic features by the removal of the line of battle ship Bellerophon, on board of which Napoleon surrendered to Captain Maitland, after Waterloo," The truth, is however, that the Bellerophon which was the scene of Bonaparte's surrender was broken up more than half a century ago. But a certain amount of interest attaches to the history of the various ships that bore the name, and, as a matter of fact, the career of the vessel which is now in the hands of the ship-breaker was far from being uneventful.

She was originally laid down as the Talavera, but was launched at Portsmouth in 1818 as the 80-gun ship Waterloo, by which name she was known until 1825, when she was rechristened Bellerophon. As the Waterloo she was never commissioned ; but early in the thirties she was sent to the Mediterranean station. One of the best first officers to hoist his pennant at her masthead was Captain (afterwards Admiral) C. J. Austen, who, as a middy, had been present at the capture of the French frigate Tribune by his Britannic Majesty's ship Unicorn, in 1796 ; and as a lieutenant of the Scorpion had assisted at the capture of the Dutch sloop Courier, in 1804. He took the Bellerophon into her first action at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1840, where she was one of the vessels under Sir Robert Stopford and "Charlie" Napier. Her next Captain was Robert L. Baynes, who had been Commander of the Asia at Navarino, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, who took her into the Black Sea, when the Allied Fleets, under Sir Deans Dundas, passed through the Bosphorus in January, 1854, previous to the outbreak of the Russian war. She was off Odessa when that place was attacked, formed part of the escort to the Expedition to the Crimea, and at the grand assault on the coastwise batteries of Sebastopol was specially selected for praise by Admiral Lord Lyons. The Agamemnon was flag ship of the inshore attacking squadron, and, finding his force insufficient, the Admiral asked for further assistance. Under the belief that his Chief was in peril, Lord George Paulet at once brought his ship into action, and began a violent cannonade against the Telegraph or Wasp Battery. In acknowledgment of the prompt and seamanlike manner in which this was accomplished, Lord Lyons hoisted the signal, "Well done, Bellerophon." The result to the ship was rather disastrous, for the Russian gunners turned their attention to her, knocking away her wheel, and setting her on fire. Lord George, however, continued to stand in, and came to an anchor close to the Admiral. But the corner was too hot for a wooden ship against shells, and being again set on fire, the Bellerophon was towed out of action. She remained in the Black Sea all the winter, returning to England early in the following year. There was a picture of her in the Naval Exhibition by J. C. Scheppy, the marine artist, coming home under sail. Since that time until her sale the other day she has been used as hulk, or receiving ship, at Portsmouth.

In 1825, when the 80-gun ship Waterloo was rechristened, the old "Billy Ruffian," launched in 1786, was still in existence, and at that date used as a convict ship. That there might not be two ships of the same designation, she was now called Captivity, partly perhaps in consequence of her employment, but not without allusion also, we may suppose, to the distinguished man whose final exile began when he stepped on to her decks. Her career had, indeed, been a memorable one ; for she fired the first shot in Lord Howe's battle on the glorious 1st of June 1794, when, flying the flag of Rear Admirable Pasley, she engaged the three-decker Revolutionnaire. At the Nile, under Captain Darby, she anchored abreast of the three decker Orient, and fighting gallantly an unequal battle lost all three masts, and had 49 men killed. Following Collingwood into action at Trafalgar, she was at one time engaged with and receiving the fire of no fewer than five of the enemy's ships, but in spite of her great loss, which included her brave Captain Cooke, she made one antagonist haul down her colours, and so handled the others that they soon afterwards surrendered to her consorts. Finally, on July 15, 1815, it was upon her quarter-deck that Napoleon gave himself up to Captain Maitland. She carried her important charge first to Torbay and then to Plymouth, where on August 7 the Emperor was removed to the Northumberland, and left next day for St. Helena. In those days there was no lack of historic ships in existence, and so the same year the old Bellerophon was made a convict hulk, and remained so until 1834.

There is a curious history attaching to the vessel which in 1825 took the name of Waterloo from the hulk now condemned. She was launched in 1833, one of the finest 120-gun ships of the day, and fitter as flag ship for the Mediterranean. But just as she was on the point of sailing some supersensitive member of the Cabinet suggested that to send a ship so named to our chief station abroad would be an insult to, and possibly endanger our relations with France. So the order was countermanded, and she remained at Sheerness as the flag ship at the Nore. In 1859 she was converted into a two-decked 90-gun ship, and fitted with a screw. She never went to sea, but shortly afterwards had her name again altered to the Conqueror, and finally to Warspite, when she became the Marine Society's training ship that now lies in the Thames. It was when her name was changed to the Conqueror that the French Naval Attache in London, who was acquainted with her previous history, is said to have exclaimed, "Mon Dieu, mais c'est un tousand times vorse !"

The first Bellerophon was built in a private shipyard at Frindsbury, in the Medway, in 1783 ; the third is an ironclad central battery ship completed in 1866, and recently returned from the North American and West Indies station, where she has been the flag ship of Admiral Watson. She is now to be sent to Pembroke as the seagoing guard ship in Milford Haven.

MR. WALT WHITMAN's will has been ordered for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Camden, North Jersey. The bulk of his estate goes to the maintenance of his brother Edward, who is mentally infirm. Three gentlemen are named as the poet's literary executors, and the will directs that immediately upon his decease they should take possession and absolute charge of his manuscripts, letters, correspondence, and copyrights. The same executors are empowered to control all future publications of poems, the profits arising therefrom to be paid to the executrix, Mrs. Louise Whitman, wife of his brother George. The estate is not very valuable, the money value beyond copyrights and royalties being under £1,000. Mr. Horace Traubel, one of the literary executors, intends to buy the poet's house and convey it for ever, in fee simple, to the poet's brother, on condition that the room in which he did his literary work shall be kept as it was when he wrote there last.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Simla, May 7.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T A Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter and Off Chief Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the Hig Court, Calcutta, has been granted leave of absence.

Mr H T Hyde, Barrister-at-law, Reporter for the India Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, has been appointed officiate as Chief Reporter during the absence of Mr Pearson.

Mr A F M Abdur Rahman, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during such time as Mr H T Hyde officiates as Chief Reporter.

Col H S Jarrett, Secy to the Board of Examiners and Ass Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is granted special leave for six months.

Surgn-Major G S A Ranking, MD, Bengal Estabt, i appointed to officiate as Secy to the Board of Examiners during the absence on special leave of Col H S Jarrett, o until further orders.

MEDICAL.

Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col W Center, M B, Cl Surg, Lahore, appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanry Commr. Central Provinces, vice Surgn-Col G Pilcher, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

With effect from the date of the departure on furlough o Mr C A Roe, Indian Civil Serv ce, the Govr in Council i pleased, to appoint Mr F D'Olbert Bullock, Indian Civ Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab until further orders.

The services of Mr. D C J Ibbetson, Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the India Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at th disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Mr. S. Hammick and Mr F. S. P. Lely.

The services of Mr H F Evans, Indian Civil Service, ar replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

METEOROLOGY.

During the absence of Mr C Little on three months' privi leave granted to him by the Govt. of Bengal, Mr J Gilliland, Prof, Presidency College, is appointed to act a 2nd Assist to the Meteorological Reporter to the Governmen of India.

FORESTS.

Mr T H Aplin, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, i appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge o the Western Circle in Upper Burma.

The following promotions are made among Conservator of Forests, with effect from the dates specified : (a) conse quent on the retirement from the service of Colonel W Seaton, Conservator, 1st grade—(i) Col G J Van Someren Conservator, 2nd grade, to the 1st grade; (ii) Mr C Bagshawe Conservator, 3rd grade, to the 2nd grade; (iii) Mr S Eardley Wilmot, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, and offlcg Conser vator, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, and will officiate in the 2nd grade until further orders.

(b) Consequent on the permanent transfer to the Madra Presidency of Mr E P Popert, Conservator, 2nd grade—(i) Mr R H C Whittall, Conservator, 3rd grade, to the 2nd grade. (ii) Mr A E Wild, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade and offing Conservator, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latte appointment, and will officiate in the 2nd grade until furthe orders.

(c) Consequent on the retirement from the service of Co Van Someren, Conservator, 1st grade—(i) Mr J S Gamble Conservator, 2nd grade, and offlcng in the 1st grade, is confirmed in the latter grade. (ii) Mr E P Dansey, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 1st) grade, to the 2nd grade, but to continue to officiate in the 1st grade until further orders. (iii) Mr P J Carter, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, and officng Conservator, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, and will officiate in the 2nd grade until further orders.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Forest Dept of India, are appointed to be Assist Conservators of the 2nd grade :—

Messrs. F A Leete, N-W Prces and Oudh, S Carr, Burma, J C Tulloch, N-Wn Procee and Oudh ; H S K Edie, Central Provinces, C C Hatt and F Trafford, Bengal ; and A M Long, Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt E S Masters, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, is granted furlough for one year.

The services of Lieut-Col J M Hunter, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Okhamandal, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps.

Maj W B Ferris, Indian Staff Corps, Asst Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country, is appointed to be Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Okhamandal, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut-Col J M Hunter, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Surg-Capt H N V Harington, Ind Med Ser (Mad), Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgn in Ulwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surg-Maj A S Faulkner, or until further orders.

Surgn-Capt R Shore, M D., Ind Med Ser (Beg), Offictg Residency Surgn in Turkish Arabia, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence of Surgn-Capt H N V Harington, or until further orders.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse consequent on the seconding of Capt J B Edwards, Ind Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Commander, 1st Regt, as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Cavalry, Central India State.

1st Regiment.

Capt F C Grant, Indian Staff Corps, 4th Squadron Commander, 2nd Regt, to be 3rd Squadron Commander.

2nd Regiment.

Capt A B Mayne, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjut, to be 4th Squadron Commander.

Lieut A D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, to be Adjut.

Surg-Capt T W Shaw, M B, Ind Med Ser (Bombay), Offitg Med Officer, 30th Regt, Bom Infy, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Major C G W Lowdell, or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R M Dane, I S C, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Dept, is appointed to officiate as Commr, Northern India Salt Revenue.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj the Hon A E Dalzell, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordhaire Light Infantry, to be Inspector of Gymnasia, Benl, vice Lieut Col E M Alevander, who has resigned that appointment.

Lieut S H Westropp, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Regt of Bo (Light) Inftry, to be Depty Assist Comy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Col G N Channer, C B, V C, Indian Staff Corps, to command a district of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brigr-Genl, vice Col (Brigr-Genl) F J Keen, C B, Indian Staff Corps, whose tenure of command has expired.

Mr D A Ince, Assist Examiner, 1st grade, to be Depty Examiner, 2nd grade, vice Mr E J Firth, retired.

Lieut George Sidney Sheppard, 4th Dragoon Guards, offitg Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

2nd Lieut Frederick William Hughes Forteath, Highland Light Infantry, offig Wing Officer, 28th Regt of Bom Infy (Pioneers), having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

2nd Lieut Forteath will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

The services of Assist Apothecary John Henry Thomas Gardner, Sub Med Dept, Bengl are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps: Lieut-Col W Hiles, Indian Staff Corps, Comdt. 6th Regt of Bengl (Light) Infy, for one year.

Capt E H Molesworth, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Comder and 2nd-in-command, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regimen of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Capt W E Phillips, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regt of Benl Infy, for nine months.

Lieut R T I Ridgway, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 40th (Pathan) Regt of Benl Infy, for three months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlgh or leave by the Secy of State for India ; Brig Surg-Lieut-Col H B Purves, Civil Surgn, Howrah, (m c) for six months. Lieut E J E Swayne, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Offiber and Adjut, 16th (Lucknow) Regt of Infy, (p a) for 16 days.

First Grade Senior Apothecary W M Mitchell, Civil Surg, Wardha, Cent Pro. is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for one year.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval.

IDNIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj and Brevet-Lieut Col Pelham James Maitland.

To be Major.

Capt Edwin Capel Currie Sandys.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col Henry Wilson Gordon, Staff Corps, is admitted to the Col's allowance.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col Mansel Armstrong, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service.

Hony Capt and Deputy Comry George McArthur, P W Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Retirements.

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt (Hon Major) John Gannon resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Mr F. P. Quinlan, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bo, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, P W Accounts, Bo. in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr F T Hutchinson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of Statement of State Rys, Loco Dept.

H M Cardew, from class II, Grade 2, to class II Grgde ; W P Johnson and W B Rynolds, from class II Grade 4 to class I Grade 3.

Mr J W Wilkinson, Examiner of Accounts, employed under the B B and C I Ry Co, is granted furlough out of India for two years.

The privilege leave granted by the Govt of Bo to Mr H E Haddon, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, State Rys, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India to furlough for 21 months.

Mr H C D La Touche, Supdt Engr, 1st Class, State Rys, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Govt.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr B W Benton has been appointed to act as Agent at Akyab, vice Mr C J Michod, who has been granted leave to Europe.

Mr E Dickinson, having returned from leave, has resumed charge for Dacca Branch from Mr H F Freshwater, who has been granted leave to Europe.

Mr W D McKewan has been appointed Acting Agent at Moulmein, vice Mr B W Benton.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr William Robert Wallace James is temporarily admitted into the Uncovenanted Med Serc, and appointed to the Central Provinces.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotions are made, vice Mr J Newland, Surveyor, 4th grade, deceased :—

Mr T Shaw, Offg Surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr C W Wilson, Assist Survey, 1st grade, to officiate as Survey, 4th grade.

Mr J P Barker, Assist Survey 2nd grade, to be Assist Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr C G S Wood, Assist Survey, 3rd grade, to be Assist Surveyor, 2nd grade.

Capt R J H L Mackenzie R E, Deputy Supt, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In his interesting lectures on "Saddles and Saddlery," delivered recently to the Aldershot Military Society, Professor Smith drew particular attention to the enormous weight carried by troop-horses on service. His remarks under this head deserve to be quoted :—

"It has been a most fortunate thing for us that the weights carried by the principal European powers have varied very little; when we were riding 20 stone they were doing the same; probably no Cavalry opposed to us came on the field more heavily accoutred than the French Cavalry at Waterloo. They repeated the error in 1870. It is absurd to suppose that our Cavalry officers are not aware of the injury done to horses by these crushing weights, nor do I believe they desire that much of the material which is at present upon the horse should be there, and I look to their support with confidence. They are in a position of extreme difficulty: material has to be carried, no other carriage than that of the horse is provided for it; how is it, therefore, to be done? Before dealing with the point let us establish our position by a glance at the weights carried by our own and foreign Cavalry :—France, 17½ to 21 stone; Germany 18½ to 23; Austria, 21; Russia, 18 to 20; Italy, 17 to 18½; Belgaum, 14½; Switzerland, 17½; Sweden, 19½; Netherlands, 17¾; United States, 16; England, 19½. We observe that one of the smallest European nations rides the lightest. The Belgians now have a saddle which, when completely equipped and packed, only weighs 3 stones 1 lb.; by this means sore backs have been reduced from 10 per cent. to 1 per cent. The United States come next; the Civil War no doubt brought forcibly home to them the necessity of reducing weight. They suffered considerably from sore backs, and have paid great attention to their prevention. What they have written on the subject is clear and sound, and they are to be congratulated on their sensible and practical views. Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Italy form a third group; Sweden, England, and Russia a fourth; Austria, France, and Germany a fifth."

The very serious breakdown in marching, evident in the course of some recent operations carried out by Infantry, has given rise to a general feeling that changes of quarters ought, as far as possible, to be carried out by march route. It is very unusual—almost unprecedented—for Infantry to march when changing stations in England. Mounted troops invariably travel by road, dismounted corps being almost always conveyed by rail. No sounder method could be adopted for the cultivation of marching power than the removal of Infantry regiments from station to station by road. Marches are always enjoyed by mounted corps, although their men undergo much greater fatigue, as their work commences when the day's march is ended. The Infantry soldier, tired as he may be from marching, knows that a short hour at most will dispose of his cleaning process, much of which can be effected in a recumbent or sitting posture. The change of scene, the escape from the barrack-room to a billet, the friendly interest evinced by the townsfolk at halting-places, all these combine to make a march enjoyable, and the progression through many towns of an Infantry regiment with its band should certainly exercise a favourable influence on recruiting. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the experiment may this year be put to a practical test.

There are fresh reports of Russian military activity. The Russian Government has, for some reason or other, crowded an enormous military force into Russian Poland, that is, on the Austrian and German frontiers, and this force is both being steadily increased and sedulously trained. What is the meaning of it? The Russian papers say that it is to prevent a rising in Poland. But the explanation given is totally inadequate. Men do not usually employ steam hammers to crush flies, and we may be quite sure that the Russian Government, which wants every penny it can get, would not march a great army from every part of the empire into Poland in order to crush a possible rising of a few unarmed peasants. In spite of the Czar's persistent reiteration of peaceful sentiments it is only too evident that he is contemplating a great war at an early period. That the war will not come just yet is likely enough, because the Russians probably wish to have the great bulk of their vast army near to what would be the chief field of operations before making a move.

On the other hand, the Russians profess to be intensly irritated by the alleged balloon reconnaissances which are constantly made by the other side. The rapid development of the German railway system which has just been decided upon may be regarded as the counter move to the massing of Russian soldiers. Germany's strategic system of railways is already so perfect that she is, even at the present time, in a far better position than Russia for frontier warfare, the recent construction of loop lines, double in place of single lines, and new lengths of railway, having placed the large garrisons of the empire within a few hours of either her eastern or western border. As to the steering properties ascribed to the balloons which have appeared over the Russian positions, it is necessary to exercise caution in giving credence to rumour. The concluding sentence of Lieutenant Jones's lecture on Military Ballooning, delivered in February, runs thus :—"I have not touched on the subject of steerable balloons, as they are still in the future, and when discovered will render all the matter in this lecture ancient history." It is possible that the difficulty has been overcome within the past two months by the German invention, but of that there is no sufficient evidence.

A letter with a hidden purpose appears in a morning contemporary from an ex-sergeant of the 78th Regiment, who signs himself "One of the Beleaguered Garrison of Lucknow." He tells the story of how, on the night of the 23rd of September, 1857, a picket, formed by Lieutenant Folly, of the 32nd, forced a bridge and entered the streets of the town under the command of Major Haliburton, and how subsequently Lieutenant Webster, with Lieutenant Folly, captured two of the enemy's guns, and spiked one and sent the other to the rear. The writer of the letter claims to have been the last to leave the place where the guns were captured, and to have simplified matters by shooting down the bullocks. The sting of his letter—which otherwise though interesting as a reminiscence, is without an "origin of reason"—appears to find its application in the case of a nameless officer, who was afterwards granted the Victoria Cross.

With regard to the dearth of lieutenants, a correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" points out that in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Navy Estimates in 1888, the present First Sea Lord stated that we were 300 lieutenants short of those we ought to have in readiness for an emergency, and that in the meantime the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants lists have actually decreased in numbers. He also sends an elaborate calculation, showing that if all the ships we have in readiness were at once commissioned, the number of lieutenants we should fall short of would be nearly double that mentioned by Sir Anthony Hoskins. This lack could be partially filled up, it is true, by promoting all the sub-lieutenants, sending the coastguard officers afloat, and substituting warrant for commissioned grades, but even then, he contends, there would be no Reserve to supply the waste of war. In these circumstances, he considers the statements of the First Lord illusory and deceptive, and trusts that some Member of Parliament will call for the report of the Manning Committee, upon which Lord George Hamilton based his remarks to the House of Commons.

"L'Esercito Italiano" contains a very interesting article concerning soldiers' rations, showing in detail the improvements made in provisioning the Italian army from 1887 to the present date. Up to 883 the Italian soldier was fed according to the regulations of the Sardinian army, the scale being as follows: 732 gr. of white bread, 125 gr. of coarse bread (for soup), 180 gr. of meat, 150 gr. of biscuit or rice, and 15 gr. of bacon, with 100 "measures" of wine per annum for each soldier. Year by year this scale has varied, being raised or decreased according to the price of provisions, until recently, when it has been decided, under an improved system of cooking and general management, to allow the following ration :—White bread 800 gr., meat without bone 200 gr., rice biscuit 180 gr., bacon 15 gr., salt 20 gr., together with 200 rations of coffee or 100 measures of wine per annum for each soldier; in addition to which he will receive two pence per diem for vegetables or such relish as he may choose. These allowances are increased in war time.

The recommendations of Lord Wantage's Committee—so far as they affect the position of the private soldier—which the military members intend especially to bring before the House are the proposals to put an end to all compulsory stoppages of pay, except as a result of negligence and misconduct, and to give threepence a day for extra messing, says the "Standard." It is admitted that when the rate of one shilling a day was fixed it was intended to cover extra messing, but this has not been made clear in the recruiting conditions, with the result that much dissatisfaction on the point exists in the army. Other points to which attention will be drawn in the proposals which come before the Committee relate to more liberal arrangements in regard to clothing, to exemption from disagreeable "fatigue" duty, and the relaxation of the restrictions on promotion in cases in which non-commissioned officers do not hold first-class certificates of education.

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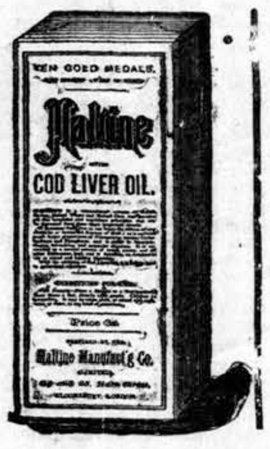

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist :—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

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IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ESTABLISHED 1808
PEASE SON & Co.
WHISKY BLENDERS
LEITH
BOS
BLENDED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY

The letters "B O S" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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*** Gold Capsule.
** Blue "
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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"B O S" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"B O S" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "B O S."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.
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Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., 29, Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCULTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Berner's College,
London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Marchants London.

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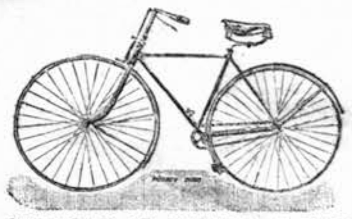
LIGHT ROADSTER
HAS SET THE FASHION TO THE WORLD.

35 lbs. all on.



28 lbs. without Guards and Brake.

FITTED WITH CUSHIONS OR PNEUMATIC TYRES TO ORDER.
PRICE LISTS AND PARTICULARS FROM
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AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY
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CHEMISTS
113 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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NOTICES.

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in **recent**
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more **chronic cases**

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RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia,	Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, billiousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH
VIGOUR
BONE
MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the Face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

AND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from or metallic ingredients, which ruin the com- in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
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PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

HONOURS.
Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
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Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

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BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co.. **BOMBAY and POONAH.** Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., **CALCUTTA.** McDowell & Co., **MADRAS.**

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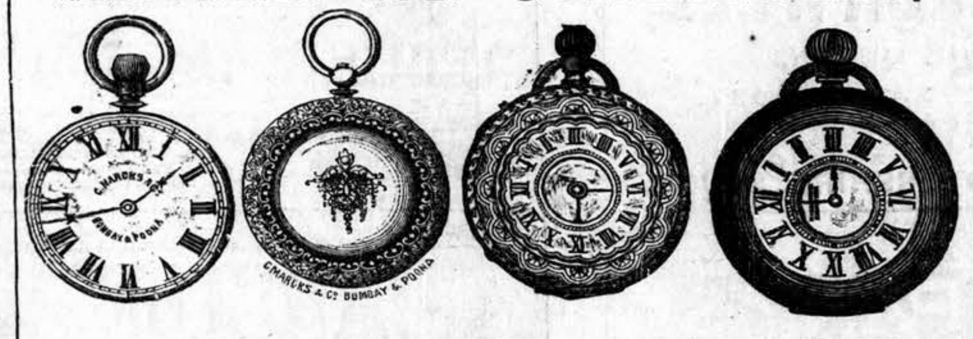
WATCHES.

THERE is nothing more appreciated by a lady in a present than a Genuine Good Watch. The better the class of watch the longer will the receiver have reason to remember the donor—but to buy an imitation of a watch, *i.e.,* a watch like the majority advertised as "*cheap*" and carrying a guarantee something under a hundred years for the purpose of presentation, would in reality be a piece of gross extravagance; as we know from our long experience of the Watch Trade that such watches are consummate failures. A true regard to economy would determine all requiring watches for presentation to either Gentlemen or Ladies to pay our establishment a visit. To Constituents in the Mofussil we shall have much pleasure in sending our Latest and Complete Catalogue.

The undermentioned watches we have no hesitation in conscientiously recommending. We do not guarantee them for 5 years or 100 years, but for 2 years only, about which period a watch invariably requires cleaning.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.


C. MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA
C. MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA

LADIES' STANDARD GOLD WATCHES.

This style of watch has been greatly improved in the last few years, and has been brought to the utmost perfection.

		Rs.
	ILLUSTRATION I.	
Crystal Face Case, keyless action,	in 14 carat gold case, plain, engraved or engine-turned	55
Do. do.	do. do. stout cases	65
Do. do.	do. 18 carat do.	85
	ILLUSTRATION II.	
Hunting Case, keyless action,	in 14 carat case	70
Do. do.	do. do. in stout case, extra finish	100
Do. do	do. 18 carat, extra finish	120
	ILLUSTRATIONS. III. & IV.	
Half Hunting do.	do. 14 carat case	75
Do. do.	do. do.	90
Do. do.	do. 18 carat do., best finish	125

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

ORIGINAL AND
ONLY GENUINE

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the 'Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

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Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

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London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

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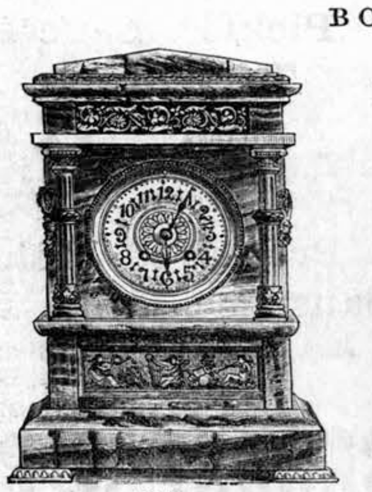

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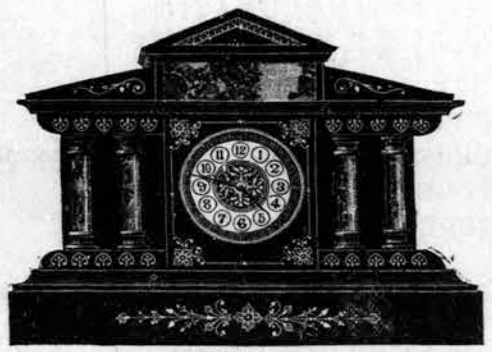
MEXICAN ONYX AND REAL GILTBRONZE STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 13¼ inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 180, Cash.



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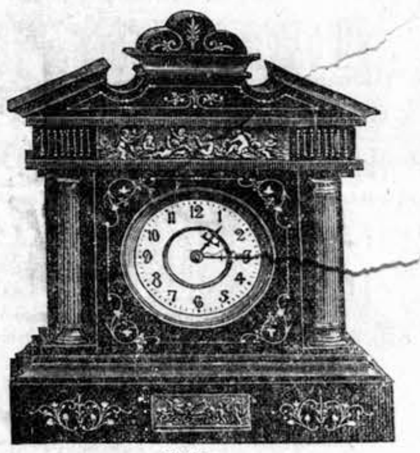
KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
Height 13¼ inches, width 17 inches.
Rs. 120, Cash.



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KEYLESS MOVEMENT, REAL BRONZE AND MARBLE STRIKING CLOCK.
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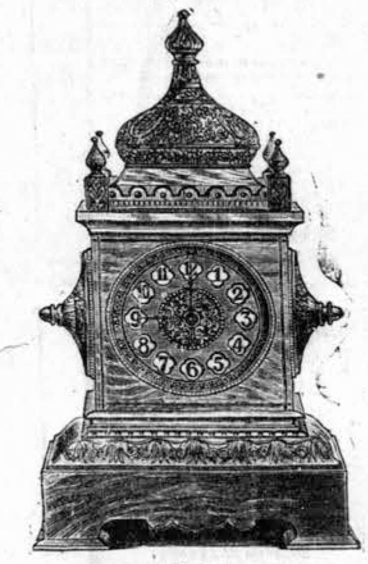
Rs. 130, Cash.



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PINK MARBLE, REAL GILT BRONZE MOUNTED STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 18 inches, width 10 inches.
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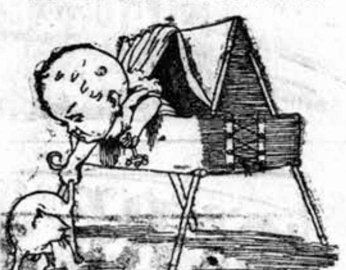
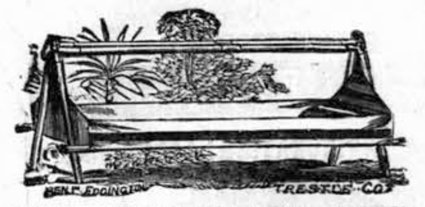
ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
"SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.





LIGHT, SIMPLE, **TRESTLE COT,** STRONG & COMPACT.

This COT can be detached instantly, and suspended from beams or ceiling, or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

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BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of
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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
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BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD AND COORG.

NOTICES.

GRACE, ELEGANCE,
AND
PRETTY COMPLEXIONS,
SAYS

Anna Ruppert

The celebrated authority on such matters, are the necessaries of all gentlewomen. Where shall we look for beauty? In beautiful women, in soft, clear, faultless skins. How shall we obtain this? By using ANNA RUPPERT'S wonderful SKIN TONIC. Ladies, you would be surprised to see the great number of patients Mrs. RUPPERT have; even the specialists are now recommending this wonderful Tonic. SKIN TONIC is a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to remove discolourations, eruptions, &c.; even the most aggravated cases of eczema, acne, &c., soon yield to its powers.

SKIN TONIC is not a cosmetic, but a mild lotion; does not show during its use, but gradually clears and makes the skin firm, fresh, and youthful. One bottle will prove its efficacy, but usually it takes three to cure. Ladies, if you are troubled with excessive redness or coarseness of texture, &c., try it; be convinced it is no whitewash. Cannot be seen on the face more than water. Contains no oil, arsenic, &c., to injure; will not hurt a child's skin. Beneficial for gentlemen also.

SKIN TONIC sent all over the world. Price per bottle, 10s. 6d.; three bottles (a Cure), £1 5s. Postage to India, 1 bottle 2s.; 3 bottles 4s. Send for valuable particulars to

ANNA RUPPERT,
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AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS MANCHESTER & 146 MINORIES LONDON E.C.

AGENTS:
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SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
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SIXPENCE.

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OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
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ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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